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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE COOLIDGE CHANCES FOR THE NOMINATION

IF CALVIN COOLIDGE had stood on the White House steps and spoken "into the mouthpiece of a radio amplifier to the 110,000,000 people of the country," remarks the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, his candidacy for the Presidential nomination would have been known no more definitely than it was when Frank W. Stearns said that Coolidge's friends were organizing under William M. Butler, National Committeeman from Massachusetts. The appointment of that experienced politician, C. Bascom Sless, as Secretary to the President, and the shower of complimentary statements from Republican leaders, convinced a large section of the press in early autumn that Mr. Coolidge was even then a "receptive" candidate. But it was not until December that the White House silence was broken by the unmistakable rumblings of a real Presidential boom. The facts are plain even to the casual reader of newspaper headlines, but a careful study of editorial opinion, especially Republican, is necessary to understand the strength and the nature of the Coolidge candidacy. It is evident enough that if the convention were to meet this month and were to be composed of Republican editorial writers, Mr. Coolidge would be the Republican nominee. And if Democratic editors in the East and South are to be believed, the Democrats consider him a strong opponent. It is pointed out in editorials and dispatches that when he delivered his message to Congress on December 6, Mr. Coolidge furnished a platform on which he might stand for election to the Presidency. Two days before the message was read he had been endorsed as candidate for the Presidency by a Republican convention in South Dakota. On December 8 it was announced that "the friends of President Coolidge are organizing under the guidance of William M. Butler, who will act as the President's personal representative." When the Republican

National Committee met in Washington on December 11, what the *New York Daily News* calls "the Coolidge steam-roller" gave the June convention to Cleveland instead of Chicago, and newspaper correspondents discovered that forty-six of the fifty-three members of the National Committee were friendly to the Coolidge candidacy.

Just as the McKinley boom in 1896 was an Ohio affair steered by Ohioans, so, remarks the *Brooklyn Eagle*, "this Coolidge boom will be a Massachusetts matter in charge of the Massachusetts men." The *New York World* observes that in the Coolidge organization, besides Messrs. Stearns, Butler and James B. Reynolds of Massachusetts, there will be in the background "George Harvey, a majority of the Republican Senators and Congressmen, a horde of Federal office-holders, and the bulk of the National Committee." And this opposition newspaper goes on to pay its respects to the strength of the Coolidge candidacy thus launched and thus sponsored:

"The wisdom of these, however, is but a small part of the assets with which President Coolidge enters upon his campaign. His residence, his record, his birth and breeding are of the nature in which the American people delight. He is a typical Republican

President, and politicians are all aware of the importance of that fact in a contest like the one to come.

"Mr. Coolidge is by training and capacity a shrewd, practical politician. And between now and June, 1924, no grass will be found growing in the President's political encampment."

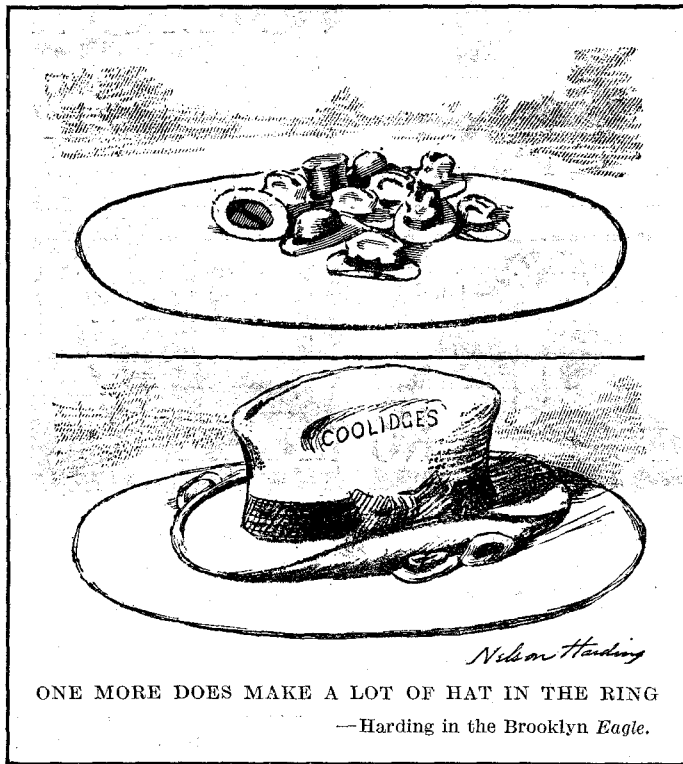
But what has most thoroughly stirred up the Republican dailies throughout the country in connection with the Coolidge candidacy is the decision reached on December 4 by a body of Republicans in South Dakota. According to the Washington correspondents, the chances in this agricultural State were supposed to favor Hiram Johnson, the chief rival for the Republican



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CARRYING OUT THE HARDING PROGRAM EVEN TO THE MINUTEST DETAIL

—Darling in the New York Tribune.



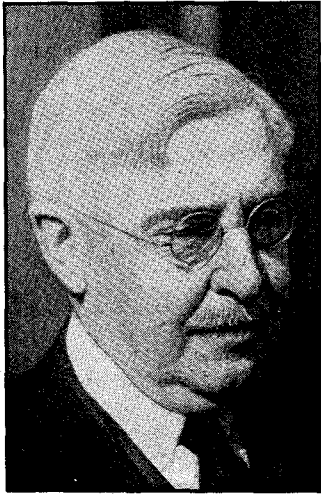
nomination. South Dakota has a complicated primary system which includes a State proposal convention which nominates the parties' preferred choice for endorsement by the voters in the spring primary. At the convention Coolidge defeated Johnson two to one. The President was characterized by one of his backers in the convention as "the farmer boy who has done everything in his power for the farmer, largely the result of his practical experience in that profession," and Senator Capper (Kans.), who was endorsed for Vice-President, was called "a big brother of the farmers, who should make an excellent mate for our esteemed Executive." This, agreed all the correspondents, made a deep impress on Republican circles in Washington, and Mark Sullivan said in one of his syndicated dispatches that "every well-posted politician in both parties knows that just as Coolidge won over Johnson in South Dakota and as McAdoo won over Ford, so would they win in four out of five of the States, if the test of strength came to-day." At the same time another veteran political observer and forecaster, David Lawrence, remarked that "defeating Hiram Johnson in an agricultural State, and in the section of the country in which it had been supposed the President would be weakest, is regarded by Mr. Coolidge's friends as quite a feather in his cap." Almost identical conclusions are reached by Republican editors in almost every corner of the country, to say nothing of deeply impressed Democratic and independent editors. First, in the capital of President Coolidge's own State, the Boston *Transcript* finds the South Dakota vote "truly a straw that shows the way the winds of popular opinion are blowing." In New Hampshire, which will be the first State to hold Republican primaries and where Senator Moses put himself on record for Coolidge last summer, the Manchester *Union* finds a "gratifying significance" in the South Dakota vote:

"Obviously the voters' hearts have warmed to a leader who spared his words, speaking only when he had something worth while to say, but who functioned in the executive office with the hand of a master. We have a further conviction that the average farmer in the United States is a pretty level-headed citizen, quite able to recognize the difference between a man who knows the farm problems from actual experience, and is determined to help them along exclusively practical lines, and one who knows little or nothing of farm conditions, but is vociferous in his promotion of impractical remedies."

In the nation's metropolis, the New York *Herald* is convinced

by what has happened in South Dakota that "the President has taken a grip on the imagination of the American people," and in "up State" New York the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, *Troy Times* and *Troy Record* are agreed that South Dakota's preference is a symptom of a nation-wide feeling. In Pennsylvania, which may have a "favorite son" of its own in the person of Governor Pinchot, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* finds a "cheering omen" for Coolidge in the South Dakota vote. In the State which produced Mr. Coolidge's predecessor, and in which the Republican convention will be held, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* says that South Dakota rather belies the theory "that the President is the candidate of the East and makes no appeal to the West." In the doubtful and pivotal State of Indiana the South Bend *Tribune* finds itself persuaded by the act of the South Dakota Republicans that "a person may be progressive in his thinking and yet prefer Coolidge to Johnson." In "Battling Bob's" progressively Republican State of Wisconsin, the Oshkosh *Northwestern* comes to the conclusion that Hiram Johnson, shrewd campaigner that he is, "will have an up-hill fight in his effort to displace Coolidge in popular favor." In Minnesota, where the Farmer-Labor party defeated the Republicans in the last two Senatorial elections, the Minneapolis *Journal* avers that "the Coolidge candidacy is strengthened by this early evidence of the favor in which it stands in the Mid-Western State." In Iowa, a stalwart Republican State, which recently endorsed the Brookhart brand of radicalism, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* finds plenty of reason to believe that the South Dakota vote "accurately represents the Johnson strength in Johnson territory." And across the Missouri in Nebraska, the Omaha *Bee* uses a couple of sports figures when it remarks that "the game is now on and Coolidge has first down to his credit," while "Hiram Johnson has lost the first fall, but that does not eliminate him as a contender." The Kansas City *Journal* finds the Coolidge victory extremely significant, for if Senator Johnson makes a poor showing in the West, "what can he be expected to do farther East?" In Kansas, Governor Allen's Wichita *Beacon* suggests that President Coolidge's views seem to be progressive enough for the

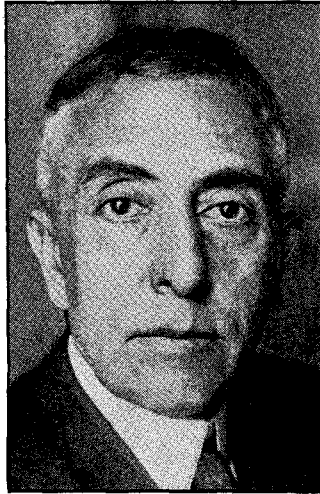




United News Picture

WILLIAM M. BUTLER

National Committeeman from Massachusetts, the campaign manager.



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CAMPBELL BASCOM SLEMP

Secretary to the President, in charge at the White House.



JAMES B. REYNOLDS

Who managed the Coolidge candidacy in 1920, will help in 1924.



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FRANK W. STEARNS

"The original Coolidge man," the President's friend and adviser.

THE "BIG FOUR" OF THE COOLIDGE PRE-CONVENTION CAMPAIGN

Middle West—"perhaps the great plains area is getting just a little tired of the Magnus brand of yawp, and in its pendulum swing has gone clear over to the more conservative style." Jumping from the Mid-Western plains to the Pacific coast, we find the Portland *Oregonian* pouring forth a column of editorial irony over the South Dakota tidings. It accepts the "Johnsonian misadventure in South Dakota" as proof that "a man may be talking through his fedora with all the force and fury of misplaced assurance." Coming into California, where it is expected that Coolidge will contest for delegates with Johnson and where representatives of both sides assert confidence of success, the Sacramento *Union* finds the South Dakota convention important only as "it was the first straw to appear in the political wind, and that Hiram Johnson was out to blow the straw." No less positive is the San Diego *Union*, and the Los Angeles *Times*, which says:

"As the time for balloting in other States approaches, the Coolidge sentiment is likely to so predominate that the State primaries and conventions will be ratification meetings rather than contests. The situation in the Republican ranks resembles the pre-convention campaign of 1904, when Roosevelt was first, and there was no second choice."

But Hiram Johnson and his backers remind us that his name will appear with Coolidge's on the primary ballot and they insist that the voters are likely to reverse the judgment of the convention. The Republican Chicago *Evening Post* remarks that Hiram Johnson "has strong faith in his own persuasive powers and may rely upon reversing the verdict by a speaking campaign before next March, when all South Dakota goes to the polls to record its preference," and that it would be rash to assume that the action of winter conventions "unfailing forecasts the result of the early spring balloting." Writing from Washington to the Des Moines *Register*, Harvey Ingham, its editor, argues even after the South Dakota convention that the President is an Easterner and that he is likely to find it extremely difficult to understand the West and gain its support. He says:

"President Coolidge, far more than President Harding, labors under the disadvantage of not knowing the West. Nobody questions the President's purpose. He has gone up very much in esteem since he read his message. But his whole public life has been concerned with the problems of the East, and he is surrounded by men who are particularly concerned with these problems. He will try to understand the West. But can he resist the pressure to have the Middle West appear a mere hotbed of populist agitation and unrest?"

"The President has yet to understand the popular feeling over paying the soldier, and he has yet to understand the feeling not so much over saving this year's wheat crop as over getting the farm into a new rating compared with railroading, banking, steel-making, and the rest."

There is a paragrapher on a Philadelphia paper who came East from Topeka a few years ago, and who has mixed much in both journalism and politics. He believes that what happened in his newspaper office happened in many, namely, that the editors adopted a "wait and see" attitude until Mr. Coolidge delivered his message, that "they were waiting to be shown," and "their approval of his message, was unanimous." Articles in earlier issues of *THE DIGEST* have reflected this wide editorial approval of Mr. Coolidge's message in Democratic as well as Republican circles. Many independent and Democratic newspapers agree with the Republican New York *Sun* and *Globe* that this message "was the real announcement of Mr. Coolidge's candidacy." The Boston *Transcript* and Manchester *Union*, both Republican, join in accepting the message as the Coolidge platform for nomination and election. The President, as the Syracuse *Post-Standard* puts it, "has written a platform which pleases the Republicans of the nation, and which gives his own campaign for nomination a solid and acceptable foundation." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, independent but Republican in its sympathies, speaks for many Republican editors in thus characterizing what it calls the "Coolidge platform":

"The Coolidge platform will be respected by its enemies, and gives a solid foundation for its supporters. This message has come nearer to solidifying the Republican party than anything in the last three years."

It is pointed out, however, by several independent and Democrat journals that, in the words of a West Virginia editor, the Coolidge message "will not determine the outcome of the 1924 election, tho it may win for him the nomination." The New York *Journal of Commerce* argues that since Mr. Coolidge's message to Congress is his platform, what Congress does with the recommendations in that message is of vital importance. As it sums "this whole matter up":

"He must defeat the insurgents in his own ranks, no matter whether they be old guard or progressives, and must show the capacity to carry into effect the program outlined in his message, at least so far as relates to the essential or fundamental issues. Lacking success in this endeavor, he will be forced into somewhat the same position as President Taft at the time of the latter's second candidacy."

MR. COOLIDGE DEFINES THE ISSUE

IN HIS CAMPAIGN for tax-reduction President Coolidge "uses the strategy of following up a victory with a second and even more determined attack," notes a Republican paper commenting on the budget message which he transmitted to Congress four days after his annual message. Or as an independent editor who also resorts to a military metaphor puts it, "the apologists for high taxation, the bonus advocates and the straddlers of Congress had not recovered from the shock of the annual message when the second shell from the White House landed on Capitol Hill." In the second document he reiterates his advocacy of governmental economy and tax-cuts and his uncompromising opposition to a soldiers' bonus. The cutting down of government expenditures and a policy of relief for the overburdened taxpayer "will be the most prominent planks in the platform upon which Mr. Coolidge expects to run for the Presidency next year," predicts the Democratic New York *Times*, which goes on to say: "There can be no mistaking the fact that he is, in effect, issuing orders of battle and clearing the decks for action, and 'whatever the result, it can not be denied that he has come forward as a capable and fearless commander.'" "In plain, blunt words he tells us that we must choose between tax-reduction and the soldier bonus and why that choice must be made, and made now," says the independent Philadelphia *Public Ledger*; and it adds: "He makes the issue so plain that the dullest or the most evasive Congressman can not miss it or avoid it."

"The President speaks for the nation when he puts peacetime relief from wartime taxation ahead of any other political issue," says the Republican New York *Tribune*, which characterizes his program as "economic common sense." In Congress, *The Tribune* goes on to explain, this program "encounters opposition from two groups." To specify:

"One of these is composed of the so-called 'radicals,' who always think of taxation in terms of personal, grandstand politics. They abhor any scientific revision of the income surtaxes because they are not interested in the economic effect of the surtaxes, but want only to make a pretense of throwing the tax burden on the rich—an impossible thing to do so long as State, county and municipal securities remain in the tax-exempt class.

"The other group is composed of advocates of a soldiers' bonus, who seek popularity with a small bloc by promising it favors at the common expense. The President's message is a direct and final challenge to them. They say that taxes can be reduced and a bonus also voted which may involve an expenditure of more than \$4,000,000,000, in addition to the \$500,000,000 yearly which the Government is now rightly appropriating to aid the disabled. This is spender's sophistry. A bonus project at this session is in deadly conflict with real economic readjustment. Congress must take one and leave the other.

"The President's choice between the two is unconditional. He sees in the bonus only a needless hindrance to tax-relief. He is against it on any terms."

The budget message, which was sent to Congress on December 10, "makes fiscal integrity the keynote of the Administration's program," says Harold Phelps Stokes in a Washington dispatch to the independent New York *Evening Post*. "That program as now fully revealed," Mr. Stokes adds, "contains three features: lower taxes, no bonus, the budget." In the paragraph dealing with the first of these, the President restates and indorses the Mellon program for tax-reduction, which has

been quoted and discussed in earlier issues of *THE DIGEST*; and he goes on to say:

"In less than seven years, to put the matter very briefly, we have spent \$40,000,000,000 and we have paid off from current revenues \$18,000,000,000, or nearly half of the amount. Certainly, the nation which has thus patiently persisted in meeting the enormous burden of governmental costs is entitled at the earliest possible moment to the largest measure of relief from these burdens that can possibly be accorded. I am convinced that the time has now come to extend this relief through a substantial reduction of taxation."

In this connection he recalls President Harding's statement that in 1922 "approximately 60 per cent. of all taxes collected throughout the nation were for the States, cities, and other local taxing bodies"; and he makes this prediction: "I am firmly persuaded that if the National Government will reduce its expenditures and its levies under the program which is presented to you herewith, it will have a highly salutary effect in inducing greater economies in all other departments of public taxation."

Turning to the bonus, the President says:

"In stating that a reduction in taxation carries with it an obligation not to embark upon an extraordinary expenditure program, I am not unmindful of the demand for adjusted compensation for soldiers of the World War, which would include among its beneficiaries the able-bodied of our veterans as well as the disabled.

"I question if there is any sound reason for such a measure. The country is prosperous, and remunerative employment is available for the able-bodied veterans as well as for other citizens.

"For the disabled veterans of the war, and the dependents of those who fell, the country can not do too much. It has already spent nearly \$2,000,000,000 and is now spending nearly \$500,000,000 yearly in their behalf.

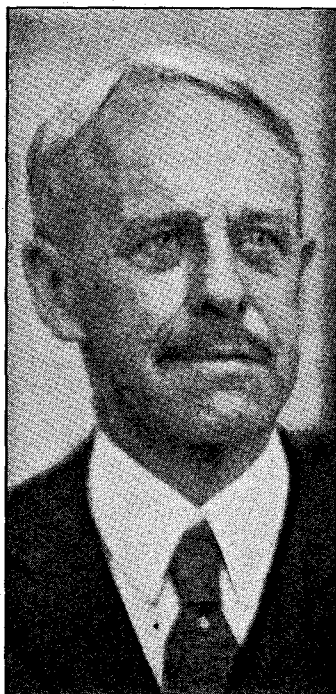
"That obligation it must and will continue to fulfil in fullest measure. And it is

one of the most important of the duties and privileges of the Chief Executive to minister to the wants and needs of these wards and creditors of the nation.

"But the fit and able-bodied are offered the opportunity open to every other citizen. The Government has no money to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people, and the payment of a bonus to millions of our former soldiers could only be accomplished at a cost to the whole community, including the veterans themselves, far outweighing the benefits intended to be conferred."

One might suppose that a program which offers direct and substantial relief to virtually all taxpayers, and indirect relief to every citizen of the country, would not encounter much opposition. Nevertheless, we are told, formidable obstacles lie in the path of this Administration plan. Among those obstacles, we gather from the news and editorial columns, are certain legislators who welcome the prospect of reduced taxes on small incomes, but are afraid that the rich may benefit unduly from the proposed surtax reductions; the "pork barrel" politicians who regard a surplus as something to be spent by Congress where it will do most good politically, rather than as money held in trust for the taxpayer; and those who believe that if we can not have both tax-reduction and a bonus we must sacrifice tax-reduction. There is still a fourth and extremely important group which insists that we can have both.

The attitude of the first group is revealed in the words of



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HE PROMISES A TAX CUT

Representative William R. Green (Rep.) of Iowa is chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, with which fiscal legislation originates. He indorses the Mellon plan, and pledges his committee to revise taxes "as rapidly as is consistent with accuracy and careful consideration."

a Mid-Western Republican Representative, who is anonymously quoted by Martin Green in the New York *Evening World*. Says the Congressman:

"I am in favor of the Mellon plan where it cuts down taxes on small incomes, but I am against it where it would relieve wealth and big business of responsibility. I will vote for higher excess profits and other surtaxes designed to take away the wealth accumulated by opportunities furnished by the war."

Turning to those who believe that bonus legislation should have the right-of-way, we find their position authoritatively defined in a statement given to the press by John R. Quinn, National Commander of the American Legion. To quote in part:

"For the past four years delay has been asked on the ground that the nation did not have the money to pay its debt. Now the Secretary of the Treasury admits we have the money to meet it, but says we can not pay this debt and reduce taxes at the same time."

"The facts are that the Treasury figures furnished the Senate Finance Committee show that for the first three years the soldiers' bill will cost only \$80,000,000 a year—only one-fourth of the Secretary's proposed tax-reductions of \$323,000,000 a year."

"The Congress knows, the American Legion knows, and the people are now beginning to learn, that very substantial tax-reductions can be made by Congress and adjusted compensation can be paid at the same time."

"In spite of the barrage being laid down on Congress, the representatives of the people will carry out the will of the voters, fulfil their preelection promises, and pass the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill promptly in the present session of Congress."

According to Frank F. Miles, editor of the *Iowa Legionaire*, Commander Quinn's view of the situation is shared by 95 per cent. of the 4,800,000 World War veterans," and "there is every reason to believe that a veto by President Coolidge would be overridden." Alvin Owsley, ex-commander of the Legion, denies that the issue is "tax-reduction or adjusted compensation." In reply to a request from THE DIGEST for his opinion, he telegraphs in part as follows:

"The elimination of the cash option from the adjusted compensation bill has reduced the cost for the first three years to eighty million dollars a year. The total cost of the bill has been estimated by the Treasury actuaries at an average of ninety million dollars a year during its life. The annual British debt payments alone are twice this amount, and their total payments are eleven billion dollars, or nearly three times the total cost of



"WHAT TO DO? WHAT TO DO?"

—Gale in the Los Angeles Times.



—Westerman in the Columbus Ohio State Journal.

the adjusted compensation bill. I am opposed to the cancellation of any foreign debt until America's debt is paid to her fighting men."

"The ex-service men of the nation look with confidence for Congress to fulfil its exprest obligation and enact the soldiers' adjusted compensation bill without delay. Congress passed the revenue measures appropriating billions to fight the war. Congress passed the universal draft act, drafting our sons in the war, and Congress alone can satisfy the debt so long delayed to the men so drafted. This is the people's cause. It is just. It will finally triumph."

On the other hand, the Ex-Service Men's Anti-Bonus League continues its vigorous campaign against a bonus for the able-bodied. Captain Durham, its president, assures President Coolidge that his "courageous and patriotic utterance regarding the bonus meets with the hearty approval of a majority of the nation's ex-service men." "The President's declaration against the bonus should give pause to those who are urging this unpatriotic sop," says the *Memphis Commercial Appeal* (Dem.). "As for the advocates of an unwarranted distribution of \$5,000,000,000 of public funds to able-bodied ex-service men, what can their cheap mock-heroics, their palpable bid for the soldier vote to retain their seats in Congress, offer in rebuttal against the President's well-reasoned and courageous words?" asks the *Spokane Spokesman Review* (Rep.). And in the independent *Philadelphia Public Ledger* we read:

"If the veteran gets his bonus, that dole will come from the public pockets. The Government can not pick billions for the soldier, or anybody else, out of the air. It has no money other than what comes now or finally from the taxpayer."

"In his two messages the President has made himself the champion and defender of the vast multitudes of Americans who are now bending under the burden of Federal and State taxation."

"If the political forces in Congress are not stronger than the national common sense, President Coolidge has dealt the soldier bonus a mortal blow."

The fears entertained by certain legislators that the very rich will be unfairly benefited by the Coolidge-Mellon plan of tax-revision is apparently not widely shared by the press. In fact, we are told in the New York *World* by Dr. Joseph J. Klein, a certified public accountant, that the man of small means will be the greatest beneficiary under this plan. Says Dr. Klein:

"Secretary Mellon's proposal to cut income taxes, reduced to its lowest possible terms, means that the man of small means who earns from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year, and who makes up the preponderating bulk of income-tax payers, will have his taxes cut an average of 41.61 per cent., the few who have incomes of \$100,000 or over 2.59 per cent., and the handful who receive \$1,000,000 or more a year less than one-quarter of 1 per cent.—to be exact, .2408 per cent. To the man with \$3,000 a year, it means a saving of \$100 a year."

"That is the answer to those politicians who have charged, and

who will charge, that the Mellon proposal favors the rich more than it does the average wage-earner and the small business man. Essentially it is a poor man's measure, the wealthy sharing directly in less degree than the less well-to-do citizen.

"Indirectly the gain to the wage-earner and small business man is even greater proportionately. Such an excellent authority as Roger W. Babson estimates this indirect gain to all taxpayers at \$50 per head. It is obvious that \$50 is a much larger sum to, say, the \$30-a-week clerk or the small business man or farmer than it is to, say, Ford or Rockefeller.

"The following table, which is based upon official figures, shows the distribution of the \$222,900,000 which the proposed tax changes are estimated to save in income taxes alone:

Share of estimated direct tax saving to taxpayers with net incomes	Percentage of total estimated saving
From \$1,000 to \$6,000.....	41.61
From \$6,000 to \$10,000.....	23.37
From \$10,000 to \$20,000.....	8.19
From \$20,000 to \$50,000.....	13.63
From \$50,000 to \$100,000.....	10.61
Of over \$100,000.	2.59

"In the first group, according to Treasury Department figures, there are 13,121,600 people. In the last group there are but 16,500. Stated a bit differently, the preponderating majority, men and women of small means who need relief most, get the most. Reduced to a graph, the thing looks like a great big pie in which the largest share, nearly one-half, goes to the man of small means, while the very wealthy get a sliver of almost microscopic proportions.

"Essentially it is the most democratic tax-proposal submitted to any Congress in the memory of living man, and the ablest financial document issued by any Secretary of the Treasury since 1791, when Alexander Hamilton, the first head of that department, issued his famous report on manufactures."

And in the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) we read:

"Always we must keep our minds on the fact that the economies for which President Coolidge pleads are not economies to be made out of a superfluity of national wealth, but out of a national wealth that is heavily overtaxed. This country is richer than it was in the year 1914. But its tax burdens have increased many times more than its wealth. In 1914 the value of our manufactured products was twenty-four billion dollars, and in 1921 it was forty-three billion dollars, or, say, twice as much. In 1914 the value of our foreign trade was \$4,258,000,000, and in 1922 it was \$6,379,000,000, or, say, one and a half times as much. In 1914 the value of our farm production was, roughly, ten billion dollars, and in 1921 it was \$12,367,000,000, or, say, an increase of 25 per cent. But for the fiscal year 1914 the Federal Government collected in all forms of revenue the sum of \$734,000,000, and for the year 1923 it collected \$4,000,000,000, or nearly six times as much.

"To-day the American taxpayer carries a load from three to four times as heavy as he carried before the war. And thus the issue between President Coolidge and the bonus preachers is clearly drawn. The President believes that we are now living in an abnormal tax situation created by the war, and that we should gradually be emerging from that abnormal situation as we recede from the war. The bonus preachers proceed on the theory that abnormal taxes must henceforth be regarded as normal, that the slogan 'Pay till it hurts,' which was proper enough for a time of war emergency, must become the standing motto for taxation policy in the permanent hereafter."

WHAT JOHNSON WOULD DO AS PRESIDENT

HIRAM JOHNSON'S OPENING GUN of the Republican Presidential campaign, "tho chiefly remarkable for noise, will not be heard around the world," predicts a Missouri paper, which is evidently waiting to "be shown." In this first speech, delivered in and broadcast from Chicago a few days before President Coolidge read his annual message to Congress, "the Hiram Johnson platform was disclosed as a

cheap, vote-catching device, and his position on every vital question that of the artful dodger," asserts the independent *St. Joseph News-Press*. "It was a keynote speech without a key," remarks the Democratic *Chicago Journal*. And while the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) believes the Chicago address was meant to embarrass Mr. Coolidge in his fight for renomination, the Democratic *Louisville Courier-Journal* feels sure "the timing of the Johnson address made the President's utterance all the more noteworthy, since he had something to say and Johnson said nothing worth saying." "Gone is the Hiram Johnson of other days," concludes



Kadel & Herbert photograph

WHAT ARE THE AIR WAVES SAYING?

Senator Hiram Johnson, candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination against President Coolidge, listens in on his future opponent's first message to Congress.

the independent *Philadelphia Public Ledger*; "the rampant Bull Moose who ripped up the political underbrush and rubbed his antlers on the tall trees."

All these remarks were called forth by the California Senator's Chicago address, in which he favored a reduction of taxes, a soldiers' bonus, lower freight rates, more waterways, aid for farmers, adequate child-labor laws, a minimum wage for women, and justice toward all the world by the United States without entangling foreign alliances of any kind. The Republican press are very largely withholding any very positive comment, as the Senator is a candidate for the Republican nomination, so we must content ourselves for the present with the Democratic and independent observations, which, as shown above, make up in vigor for anything they may lack in party significance. As for Senator Johnson, he said in Chicago:

"The responsible heads of the dominant political party, with the dissent of a minority, have for some years pledged the party to the Soldiers' Adjusted Compensation Act. On the floor of the Senate, on more than one occasion, the leaders of the Administration have solemnly promised the passage of the law. The time for arguments on its merits has passed. It constitutes now a promise, a solemn pledge, and we must keep the faith. We may do our duty by the soldiers to whom we were so grateful while they fought and of whom some are so forgetful now, and still reduce taxation.

"The initial step in the relief of the farmer is lower freight rates. I would not be unjust to the transportation companies, but that they could reduce the rates upon farm products I have little doubt.

"I would have the Government educate and aid farmers in the forming of cooperative associations, just as the Government has aided other activities.

"I do not protest against an American policy toward Europe. I protest against an American policy which does not know what it is and which seeks to discover itself, or to hide itself, by first going into a conference with Europe."

"What I venture to denounce, and shall always resist, is not the effort to have an American foreign policy, but the continuous effort to postpone having an American policy in favor of going into European international organizations, where the policy reached is bound to be, not American, but European."

"One might respect Senator Johnson," thinks the Duluth *News-Tribune* (Rep.), "if he frankly advocated tax-reduction, even if it meant the elimination of the bonus. But it is hard to respect a man who advocates both."

"The demagoguery that sticks out all over the Johnson speech shows him to be just another of the 'busted' Progressive phenomena," declares the independent Newark *News*, while the independent Chicago *Post* likens Mr. Johnson to a "clown riding two horses headed in opposite directions." "In the foreign policy ring," this paper adds, "Hiram is up in the air turning somersaults backward." Or, as the independent Philadelphia *Public Ledger* puts it:

"The Californian is straddling all over the political map. He is trying to run with the hares of conservatism and hunt with the hounds of progressivism. He wants an 'American foreign policy,' but does not outline it. He does not know what to do for the farmer, but would do something."

"If there is anything 'progressive' or constructive in the Johnson mind, it has yet to be revealed. He made a pathetic figure at Chicago. His tariff vote haunts him. His failure to get to Washington to vote in the Newberry case is following him as a shadow follows. He has made as much noise over bought-and-paid-for nominations as any man in public life, but he is now lining up some of the deepest and best upholstered 'barrels' in sight."

One of these campaign "barrels," according to Henry Suydam, Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), is owned by William Wrigley. In fact, now that the Senator has announced his candidacy, he becomes fair game for the potshots of Washington political writers, some of whom refer to his letter to a California editor in which he doubted that he "could carry California against Harding, Hoover, or any other candidate."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), however, feels certain "the California Senator is in this campaign for a finish fight, and is attracting to himself a measure of support that other candidates will have to reckon with." As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) points out:

"On the whole, if political sentiment has not undergone a great



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IT'S A NICE TRICK IF HE CAN DO IT

—Cassel in the New York Evening World.

change since 1920, Senator Johnson has enunciated views that will gain for him a political following that will make him a formidable competitor for the Presidential nomination which he seeks. In point of ability he ranks above any other prospective candidate for the nomination, and as an aggressive fighter he outranks them all. And the rank and file of both political parties warm up to any candidate who has the courage to support his convictions by aggressive tactics."

That part of the Johnson statement of principles which pledges him to wipe out child labor and obtain a minimum wage law for women, even if it be necessary to amend the Constitution, "will get commendation from a large number of people who were sorely disappointed by the Supreme Court's decision against the child-labor law," thinks the Republican Omaha *Bee*:

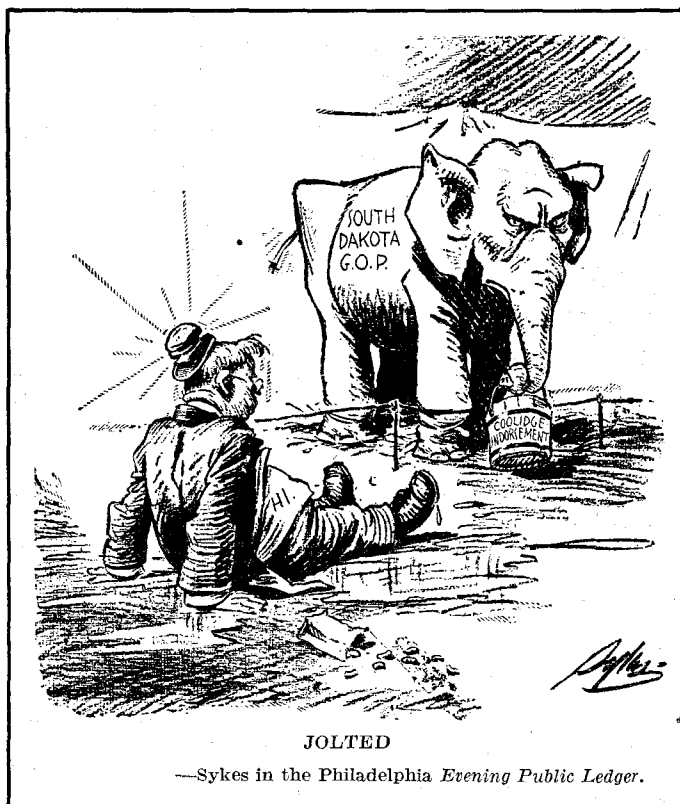
"No amount of sophistical reasoning will convince the average American that the institution of child labor, which amounts in many instances to literal slavery, should not be abolished. Campaigns to this end were waged long and earnestly, and finally a law was enacted that was thought workable. It was declared unconstitutional, and another was passed, only to meet the same obstacle."

"This has aroused friends of the measure to a point where they are ready, if necessary, to set about the agitation that must precede the amendment of the Constitution. Such a course is about the only way open to secure proper regulation of child labor, because the latest decision of the Supreme Court practically closes all other doors."

"In still another regard," we are told by the Toledo *Blade* (Ind. Rep.), "the Johnson speech must be considered with a good deal of seriousness." Continues this Ohio paper:

"There are hundreds of thousands of people who are flatly opposed to our taking a hand in the Old World game of politics. Most of them do not reason out why they object to interference or intervention. Many of them simply go upon the principle that European affairs are none of our business. They are satisfied with that reason, and will give no other."

"Senator Johnson is a shrewd politician. He is less concerned with political principles than with political expediences. In choosing to open his campaign for the Presidential nomination he has placed accent and emphasis upon a subject that will bring to his banner the multitudes that look with suspicion, with fear, with determined and unwavering antagonism, upon every policy suggesting a partnership in European affairs. Whoever considers those multitudes negligible makes a mistake. They are 'sot.' They have votes. Johnson knows it."



JOLTED

—Sykes in the Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.

HUMAN FACTORS IN RAILWAY KILLINGS

THICK FOG AND THE DARKNESS of the small hours at a railroad grade-crossing on the Buffalo Pike, where it leaves Pennsylvania for New York. The crushed wreckage of an automobile flares fitfully in the darkness, beside the long motionless steel bulk of a New York-to-Chicago twenty-hour train, with its freight of sleeping humanity. It is the second section of the crack Twentieth Century Limited. Screaming out of the darkness, its locked wheels spitting showers of sparks, the third section of the same train bursts from nowhere—still sliding at thirty miles an hour. Like a giant chisel the locomotive crashes into the observation and compartment car, and splits it like a melon, beheading and crushing people in a roar of escaping steam. An engineer with twenty-six years of unblemished service, in one little minute, "ran past his signals."

This is the picture newspapers give us of the New York Central railroad wreck at Forsyth, New York, on December 9, in which nine people were killed. Among prominent people from Los Angeles, Springfield, and Chicago, was a much beloved baseball player, "Wild Bill" Donovan. Beside the usual unassuming heroes, among them a negro manicure and two Pullman porters, the accident brought out one tragic figure—the sobbing, ashen-faced engineer, whom the railroad condemned at once in a statement that:

"He failed to obey caution signal one and one-quarter miles east, and the stop signal approximately one-quarter mile east of the point of accident, and also the flagman and lighted fuses from the train ahead, all of which he states he observed."

Newspaper comment, while noticeably more pitiful of a man who has "made one serious blunder in twenty-six years," speculates widely on how to eliminate this human fallibility from railroading. The two factors in this accident, they point out, were the motorist who stalled his car at the grade-crossing (known as "Dead Man's Crossing" where fourteen people were killed this year) and the engineer. The four bodies now investigating this accident, of which one is the Interstate Commerce Commission, are expected to make recommendations as to the crossing, and the installation of some device which will automatically bring trains to a stop when dangerously close to other trains.

Grim honors, we are told, go to the grade-crossing, which in 1922 "took 1,810 lives and caused 5,383 injuries." Notes the *New York Times*:

"More than 10,000 accidental deaths have been reported by railways in many years, yet last year's automobile fatalities were 16,000."

Both passenger wrecks and motor accidents, points out another editor, "are the price we pay for speed. In order to save an hour or two of time, most travelers willingly assume their fraction of a per centum of risk."

CAUSES BEHIND THE MEXICAN REVOLT

IT DOES NOT TAKE LONG to assemble the materials for an insurrection in Mexico, remarked an Eastern editor late in November, when the Republic below the Rio Grande began to take on the threatening aspect of a volcano that has been inactive for three years. Within two weeks the fires of revolt, according to dispatches from Vera Cruz, Mexico City, and other important points, had spread over the greater portion of Mexico, almost before the Obregon régime could get its fire-fighting brigades into action. Yet by the middle of December,

the revolutionary movement in the opinion of the *Boston Transcript*, "had none of the earmarks of a great popular uprising." In fact, observes the *New York World*, "the contest was really over the question whether Calles or De la Huerta should be the next President." "The new revolt," agrees the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, "seems to have had its origin in Presidential politics." Certainly, we are reminded by the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, "the movement is the most formidable since that which overthrew Carranza in 1920."

In an effort to give us a clear idea of the strength of Mexico's newest revolt and the causes behind it, the *Grand Rapids Herald* observes that a parallel situation, expressed in terms of our own political conditions would exist "if Hiram Johnson, seeking the Presidency, were to call out the California National Guard and start for Washington at its head." And while on another page of this number of *THE DIGEST* there is a metaphorical allusion



BACKSLIDING?

—Sykes in the *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger*.

to the "opening gun" of the Johnson campaign, in Mexico, notes the *New York Evening Post*, "it is still literally correct to speak of the opening gun. When a Mexican candidate for the Presidency throws his sombrero into the ring, a machine-gun goes with it." "Since Mexico achieved independence in 1821," we are told by the *New York Herald*, "only three of her twenty-two Presidents have entered office without the aid of military force."

The most unfortunate aspect of the new insurrection, believes the *Baltimore Sun*, is that it comes "at a time of growing prosperity, when formal diplomatic recognition by the United States was imminent; when readjustment of Mexico's internal debt had been amicably arranged, and when De la Huerta, Mexico's former Finance Minister, had many substantial achievements to his credit." "Mexican affairs seemed in a more hopeful state than in many years when this new upheaval came," regretfully remarks the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

What is behind the Mexican revolt? With the fact in mind that under the Mexican Constitution, General Obregon or any other President can not succeed himself, the *Newark News* explains:

"While the roots of the trouble run far back, it may be said to have started with the refusal of the Federal Government to recognize the legality of an election in San Luis Potosi. De la Huerta, accepting the San-Luis-Potosi claim that the sovereignty

of a Mexican State was being interfered with, protested to President Obregon and shortly afterward resigned his position as Minister of Finance. Obregon immediately appointed Alberto Pani, one of De la Huerta's bitterest enemies, as his successor, and a breach between De la Huerta and Obregon followed.

"General Calles announced his candidacy and Obregon supported it. At once recriminations started between Pani and De la Huerta. The new Finance Minister made sensational charges against his predecessor, declaring that the country was bankrupt, due to the incompetence and misuse of funds by De la Huerta, who denied all the charges and claimed that they were made to besmirch his reputation. Accusing Obregon of using the Federal machinery to elect Calles, he announced his own candidacy."

American editorial sympathy seems to be divided between Obregon and De la Huerta. The latter, remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "is an able citizen, has financial brains, and is well liked in the United States." Obregon, declares the *El Paso Times*, "has given Mexico a better government than the country has had since the days of the Aztecs." "For three years," we read in a Mexico City dispatch to the New York *Herald*, "through wise and just dealings with the problems of government, Obregon has had the sympathy and affection of the Mexican people." Continues this correspondent:

"The present Government came into power in the spring of 1920, when President Carranza alienated the Mexican people by attempting to impose Ignacio Bonillas on the nation as its next President. Obregon, De la Huerta and Calles united in proclaiming the revolution in Sonora, and the complete success of their movement was assured by the death of Carranza while attempting to flee to Vera Cruz.

"A provisional Government was organized and Adolfo de la Huerta was chosen President, to hold office until the regular elections in December, 1920. In his short administration Mexico once again began to emerge from the throes of revolution to a position as one of the great nations of Latin America.

"Gen. Alvaro Obregon was elected as President for the 1920-1924 term and ably carried on the work of his predecessor, assisted by De la Huerta and Calles. Complete harmony seemed to prevail among the triumvirate, and the regeneration of Mexico went rapidly forward. The question of the foreign debt was disposed of by the agreement concluded in New York between De la Huerta and Thomas W. Lamont of the international committee of bankers, and the reign of peace and stability again brought foreign capital into the country in large quantities for the development of Mexico's natural resources.

"General Calles is the acknowledged leader of the radical elements of Mexico, and in a recent address he declared that his whole interests were for the Mexican people regardless of

opinion in foreign parts. He has announced himself as the champion of the agrarian law and the strict upholding of the present tenor of the Mexican Constitution. This attitude has naturally caused him to be enthusiastically acclaimed by the lower classes, while at the same time it has forever forfeited the support of the foreign interests.

"De la Huerta is regarded as being the candidate of the liberal conservative elements of Mexico and has been wise enough to grasp the fact that the full development of the natural resources of Mexico can not be brought about without the aid of foreign capital, altho he is nevertheless a strong upholder of the Constitution of 1917."

Altho General Calles is said to have temporarily

abandoned his political campaign to take over the command of Federal troops, the fight goes on, and the De la Huerta faction declares it will fight until President Obregon withdraws his support from the General, who resigned as Minister of the Interior to become a candidate. "But," points out *The Herald* editorially:

"The revolution that is disturbing Mexico, tho precipitated by a dispute between individuals for place and power, results from differences far more serious than a mere personal issue. From one point of view it is a struggle between important radical and conservative elements and ideas; from another it marks a critical stage in the evolution of the relations between the States of Mexico and the Republic itself. "These relations have changed a good deal in the past, and even to-day are somewhat hazy. In practise the powers of the Mexican States contract when there is a strong central administration in Mexico City and expand when the central administration is weak.

"Altho the official name of Mexico is the United States of Mexico, its federating process was the reverse of our own. Here thirteen colonies, acquiring sovereignty through victory in war, formed a national Government by creating it and delegating to it certain carefully defined powers. Mexico, on the other hand, was centrally administered as a Spanish colony, and was so administered for many years after achieving independence. A Mexican State is therefore not sovereign; but nevertheless it functions sufficiently to become, in time of unrest or under strong and ambitious leadership, a source of danger to the federation.

"The Mexican Constitution of 1917, in the interest of land reform, made municipalities practically autonomous. It also prohibited the States from applying certain taxes generally considered domestic, including the tonnage tax. These restrictions upon the States roused resentment among many influential persons, particularly State officials."

"Mexico is rich in natural resources," admits the *Troy Record*. But—

"It has suffered politically, faction arising against faction and precipitating constant rebellion and consequent confusion and destruction. As a result the country has suffered industrially and commercially. Moreover, it has been exploited by foreigners, who have been quick to take advantage of the confused state of affairs and secure large holdings, without much thought for the welfare of the Mexicans. In fact, much of the present trouble lies in the determination of the rebels to secure holdings that were deprived them under the law by the Obregon Administration."

"In South America," remarks the *Syracuse Post-Standard*, "the people have learned self-government in the school of experience." But, we are told—

"Mexico has not learned. The long reign of Diaz was peaceful, but it was a peace imposed by military power. It clearly did not wean the people from their ancient practise of deciding elections by bullets instead of ballots. The Madero régime was short, ended by assassination. Huerta was brutal and unscrupulous. Carranza was right-intentioned and wrong-minded. Obregon has proved superior to them all, in the qualities of statesmanship, but his hold has been by force. The Mexicans are going about a new election in the old way.

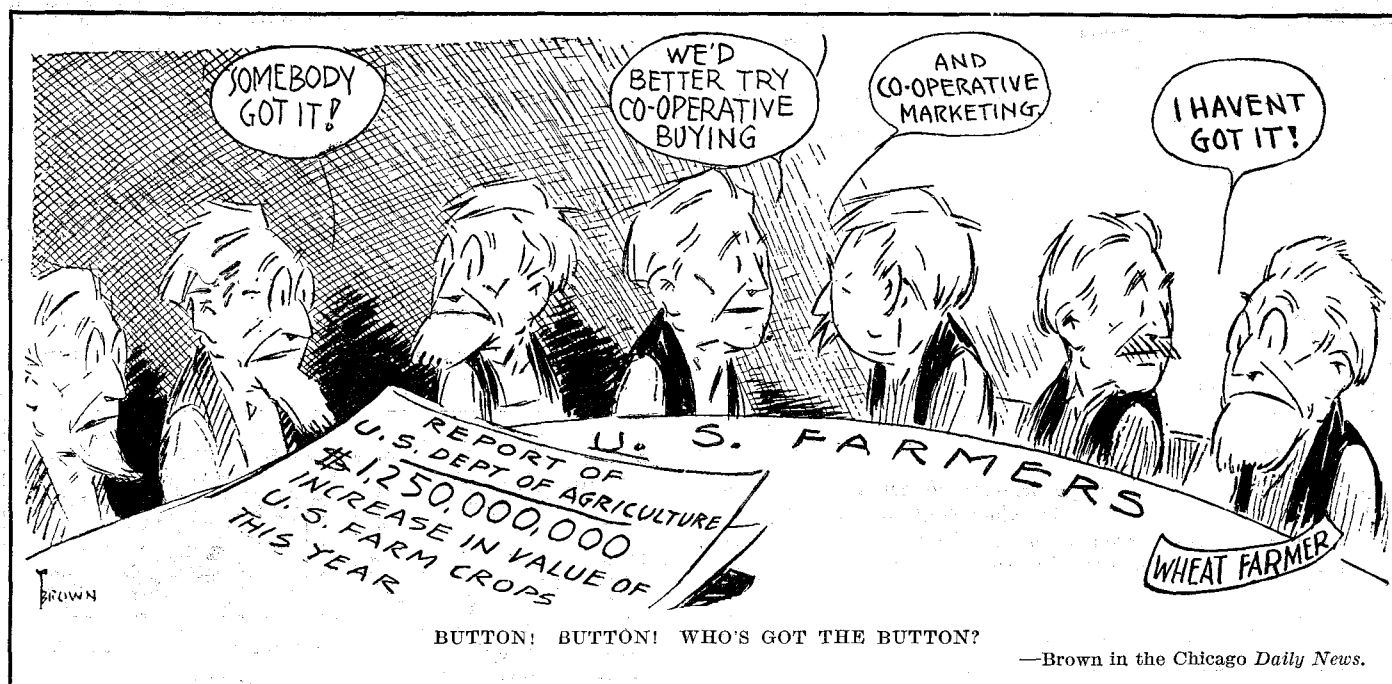
"Mexico could amount to something if the people had some education and intelligence. As they have not, it is the Diaz method of government that will prevail—between revolutions."



TRYING TO CRUSH IT
Gen. Plutarco E. Calles, former Minister of the Interior under Obregon.



LEADING THE REVOLT
Adolfo de la Huerta, former Minister of Finance in the Obregon Cabinet.



THE FARMER'S BILLION-DOLLAR CHRISTMAS PRESENT

THE CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS of millions of farmers and business men throughout the country will bulge a little more, and their owners will be gladdened by the announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace that the general farm income this year will be greater by approximately \$1,250,000,000 than for last year. This new source of wealth "will be viewed with great satisfaction," thinks the farm paper of former Secretary of Agriculture Meredith, *Successful Farming*, of Des Moines, one of the first to reply to a poll by telegraph of the country's farm press. For, "when the farmer is prosperous, all other classes prosper," wires *The Wisconsin Agriculturist*, of Racine. "This change in the agricultural situation will exercise a beneficial effect on all lines of business," predicts the *Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze*, of Topeka, altho *The Nebraska Farmer*, of Lincoln, reminds us that "the beneficial effect will not be felt until the early months of 1924, when crops are marketed." Nevertheless, points out *The American Agriculturist* (New York) "a billion more dollars in the pockets of the farmer will put more hope in his heart than he has had for several years."

But, we are warned by this paper, "the farmer is by no means out of the woods. Farm prices are not what they should be, and the purchasing power of the farm dollar is still far too low." "Despite the increase in general income noted by Mr. Wallace in his annual report to the President, the American farmer is still not on a plane with his neighbor," maintains *The Ohio Farmer* (Cleveland); "he is still handicapped by the difference between what he sells and what he buys." Moreover, contends *Farm, Stock and Home*, of Minneapolis, "the Secretary's figures mean nothing unless the increased net profit is known."

With a 3 per cent. decrease

in the crop acreage farmed in 1923, Secretary Wallace reports marked improvement in agriculture generally, higher prices for crops, lower cost of production, and some reduction in the prices of things farmers buy. At the same time, he points out, there are many adverse factors yet to be contended with. Says Mr. Wallace, in part:

"The farmers' troubles are due primarily to the low prices of their farm products and the high prices for the services and articles they must buy.

"The ratio between prices of most farm products and prices of other commodities is still far out of line. Industrial wages continue at war-time levels and thus help to maintain high prices for most things the farmer buys. High freight rates still prevail, and, while not the cause of low farm prices, place one more additional burden upon the farmer, which he can ill afford to pay in view of the prices he must take for his products; also they place him at a disadvantage with his foreign competitors in world markets in farm products we export.

"Unfavorable exchange rates with European countries, together with financial difficulties in those countries which need our surplus, make it more difficult for them to buy, and our export outlet for farm commodities is narrowing. Aside from this difficulty, it is to be expected that as the countries of Europe get on their feet they will strive to produce more of the things they need and buy less from us, and this must be considered in planning our future production.

"The costs of retail distribution of farm products are unreasonably large, thus enhancing the price to the consumer and depriving the farmer of the benefit of increased consumption which ought to follow lower prices, which result from large production.

"Studies indicate that 42 per cent. of the farmers feel that their financial difficulties are due to low prices of farm products; to high taxes, 17 per cent.; high cost of farm labor, 11 per cent.; high freight rates, 10 per cent.; high interest, 10 per cent.; reckless expenditures during boom period, 6 per cent.; and too much credit, 4 per cent.

"The existing tariff has given a substantial measure of protection to the growers of certain varieties of wheat, but not sufficient to make good the difference in cost of production and marketing here and in some competing countries

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR IS BUYING MORE

The farmer's dollar would buy more in September than at any time in the last three years. So reports the Department of Agriculture. Commodity prices now stand a point higher than a year ago, or at 154, but the advance in farm crop and live-stock prices has been enough to raise the buying power of farm products from 64 to 75 cents in the meantime. The table shows what hard sledding the farmer's dollar has had, and the gradual recovery now under way.

	Wholesale price level.	Purchasing power of farm products.
1913, average.....	100	100
1918, average.....	194	112
1922, average.....	149	69
September, 1922.....	153	64
September, 1923.....	154	75

The disparity in buying power would be much greater if comparison was made with retail prices instead of wholesale. The farmer sells at wholesale, but he buys at retail.

—Capper's Weekly.

when all factors are considered. Any effort which has the effect of advancing wheat prices at home must be supported by an advance in the tariff on wheat."

We are also told by the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* that—

"Secretary Wallace also said a reduction of acreage was going on at a rate much greater than generally realized, and as rapidly as could be expected. Diversification of crops in sections heretofore specializing in wheat was making substantial progress. The idea that the Government should arbitrarily fix a price covering production costs was no longer entertained by any considerable number. The bringing in of foreign farm laborers to reduce production costs seemed visionary, because high industrial wages would pull them away from the farm. The purchase and holding by the Government of surplus wheat might prove of temporary help, provided an advance in price, which is the object sought, should be protected by the necessary advance in the tariff.

"The Secretary held that the proposal to sell a considerable part of the surplus to some country, which could not buy for cash, but which is in urgent need of food, selling on long time and taking evidences of indebtedness issued by State and municipal governments, was worthy of consideration. The organization of wheat-growers into a successful, powerful cooperative marketing organization might enable them to control the flow of wheat and reduce marketing costs, but was a work requiring years.

"Property taxes and interest combined paid by agriculture, the Secretary pointed out, have increased from \$1,457,000,000 in 1920 to \$1,749,000,000 in 1922, and farmers are having great difficulty in meeting payments. The increase in taxes, he said, was due to local and State governments, not Federal. Investigation has disclosed that of the owner farmers in fifteen corn- and wheat-producing States, on an average over 5 per cent. had lost their farms through foreclosure or bankruptcy, while nearly 4 per cent. had turned over their farms to creditors without legal process, making a total of about 8.5 per cent. In addition, more than 15 per cent. were in fact bankrupt, but were holding on through leniency of their creditors.

"It is therefore evident, the Secretary declared, that notwithstanding the progress made toward better times, and notwithstanding all that has been so well done by Legislative and administrative agencies, there is still room for much improvement in the condition of agriculture."

"As was to have been expected," remarks *The Drovers' Journal-Stockman*, of South Omaha, "Secretary Wallace does not place so much emphasis on the increased returns from agriculture as he places on the darker side of the picture." Yet in the opinion of *The Michigan Business Farmer* (Mt. Clemens), the fact that the farmers will have a billion dollars more to spend this year than in 1922 "does not tell the entire story." Says this farm paper:

"Other factors entering into the situation mean that the farmer has actually more than that much increase in spendable income. In the first place, the farmers have economized in 1923, put in their crops and harvested them at a lower cost, therefore they would have made a greater profit had the income been the same. With the increased income, the net profits are greater than the billion dollars gross would indicate. Their indebtedness is considerably lower than a year ago. With a billion dollars extra income this year, they are in the market for everything needed to make their farming more efficient and their families more comfortable."

Not only has the farmer this much more income, but he is going to spend it, predicts *The Wisconsin Agriculturist* (Racine). To this journal Secretary Wallace's report indicates that—

"There will be a greatly increased turnover all along the line. He has been buying with extreme caution for the past two or three years, but we may now look for a great revival in general farm trade, provided commodity prices are not boosted."

The farmer will have still more money to spend for luxuries and necessities, agrees *Farm and Home* (Springfield, Mass.), in effect, if in future he doesn't have to spend so much of it for State and county taxes.

The largest part of the billion-dollar increase in the farmers' income, points out *The Progressive Farmer*, of Raleigh, North

Carolina, "is coming South on cotton alone." According to this Southern authority:

"Thirty-cent cotton means profits and prosperity in a degree not dreamed of when we planted our fields last spring. The latest figures before us report wheat as bringing only 95 per cent. of the pre-war price; oats 92, and corn 115, while cotton is reported at 279 per cent. of the pre-war price. Not only is the South's cotton bringing good prices, but our great tobacco and peanut crops also. The Southern farmer is in better heart to-day than he has been at any time since the avalanche of post-war deflation crashed down on us three years ago."

Not a few agricultural editors, on the other hand, remind us that Mr. Wallace "speaks in general terms," and that farming



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A NEW MEMBER OF THE CLUB

—Darling in the New York Tribune.

conditions are "spotted." Moreover, "in a country as large as ours, some sections, such as Texas, have abundant prosperity, while others suffer either from poor crops or from prices below the cost of production," believes *Farm and Ranch*, of Dallas. Continues this paper:

"Many thousands of farmers who toiled early and late in a fruitless effort to produce enough to pay their taxes and the interest on the mortgage, when they see this announcement are going to ask where their share is. . . .

"Not until the farmer's bushel of wheat, bushel of corn, or pound of pork more nearly pays for the commodities which he must buy, as it did in days before the war, will the farmer get a good grip on the rim of the hole and pull himself out."

A Minneapolis farm journal, *Farm, Stock and Home*, would have the increased net profit of the American farmer made known, along with the increase in general farm income. In this paper's opinion:

"One of the most deeply seated popular fallacies is that of figuring the value of the gross product of factories or gross earning of railroads. No figures are available as to profits, but it is generally assumed that costs were a little less than they were for the 1922 crops. Another point that must be given consideration is the distribution of this increase in value."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

AFTER all, there are worse things than being hard-boiled, for instance, being half-baked.—*Detroit Free Press.*

IT seems unreasonable, but the head never begins to swell until the mind stops growing.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

IT is not the Progressives' thunder that President Coolidge has to fear, but their bolts.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE moon will be on its last quarter about Christmas time, and so will the rest of us.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

WE had to drive whisky out of politics; and now, to finish the job, we must drive politics out of whisky.—*Christian Statesman.*

IT might help a little if Congress were given a commission on all the money that it saved the taxpayers.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, JR., is to manage Hiram's campaign in Illinois, and may be his national pilot. Hiram evidently isn't afraid that he will gum things up.—*Nashville Banner.*

When a republic is new, the man who clamors for liberty is a patriot. But in after years the man who talks of liberty is a dangerous radical.—*Passaic News.*

GET the ax for Old Man Tax.—*Providence Journal.*

IN South Dakota it appears that "Hi" is low.—*Washington Post.*

IF a man wants his dreams to come true, he must wake up.—*Columbia Record.*

IN the game of crack the whip, the ultimate consumer always plays end.—*Winfield Courier.*

STILL, it's a strange discrimination to keep Japs out and let in Mah Jongg.—*St. Joseph News-Press.*

THE thing that causes most of the wear and tear on political fences is straddling.—*Duluth Herald.*

THAT New York woman arrested for voting three times may have been repeating, and again she may have been changing her mind.—*Newark Ledger.*

MORE than ever the country needs tax revision with the accent on the vision.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE new \$1 bill has no eagle on it, but will continue to fly just the same.—*Chicago American Lumberman.*

EVEN in America there is a large separatist movement along toward Christmas time.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

No doubt the world will be a more restful and orderly place when reform begins where charity does.—*Lincoln Star.*

PRESIDENT BURTON says that the world needs spine. It also needs something on top of the spine.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE concert of nations seems to have degenerated into a French solo with anvil accompaniment.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

THE country must be in pretty good shape when candidates look in vain for a grievance big enough to be a campaign issue.—*Long Island City Star.*

HAVE any provisions been made against the possibility that Doc Cook may attempt to incorporate the penitentiary and sell stock to the warden?—*Detroit News.*

THE Old Guard surrenders, but it never dies.—*Philadelphia Record.*

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE says it without flowers.—*New York Evening Post.*

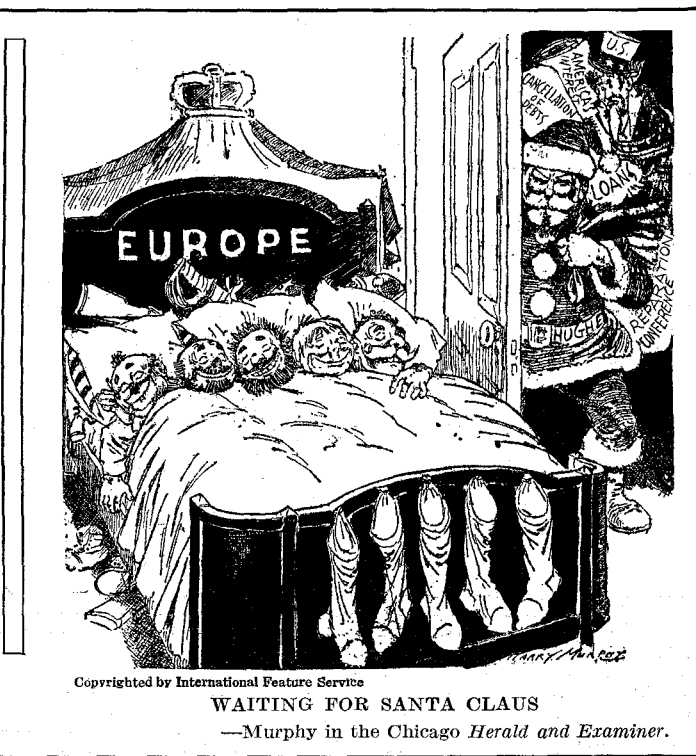
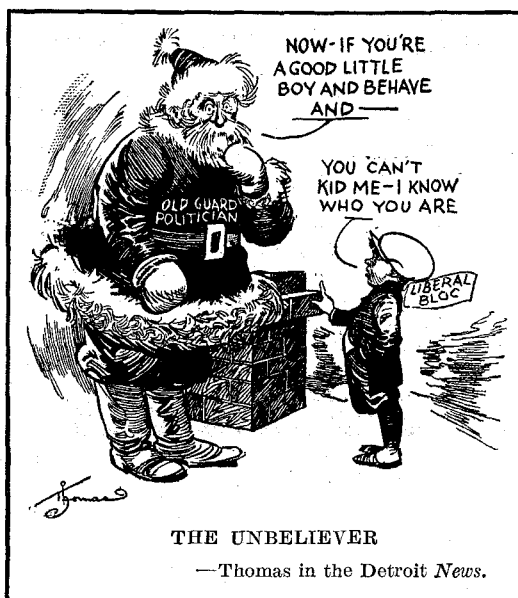
PERSONALLY we would feel safer on the road if automobiles had horse sense.—*Dallas News.*

MARRIED folk have an advantage at Christmas. Two can give as cheaply as one.—*Paterson News.*

MISTLETOE makes a good Christmas decoration, but holly has its points.—*The Humorist (London).*

IT is rather flattering to ask damages for the kind of affections that can be alienated.—*Albany Times-Union.*

THE Supreme Court can tell whether the laws are Constitutional, but it can't tell whether they will work.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*



FOREIGN - COMMENT

PREMIER BALDWIN'S DEFEAT AND DEFIANCE

THREE MILLIONS OR MORE MAJORITY against the policy of protection with which Premier Baldwin threw down the gage of battle against unemployment in the United Kingdom tells the story of the British elections in very few words, according to London press dispatches, which relate that the Conservative party from having a majority over all parties has been turned into a minority of about ninety-nine. The strength of the parties in the House of Commons is given as follows: Conservatives, 256; Labor, 189; Liberals, 158; others 8. Despite so unmistakable a defeat, we are told, Premier Baldwin remains in office, facing the bitter criticism of his opponents and the promise of some of them to overthrow his government when Parliament meets in January. The press quotes ex-Premier Asquith, leader of the reunited Liberal party, as saying: "Free trade is safe. Protection is dead and buried." Authoritative British observers agree that it will be twenty years before Britain faces a revival of this issue, and they are reported as saying that the United Kingdom is siding with Disraeli, who once remarked: "Protection is not only dead, it's damned." The London *Times*, leading Unionist newspaper, reports that Mr. Baldwin's policy was defeated "solely on the dear food cry, which had been circulated so assiduously," and it adds that "in the main, the woman's vote was cast against the Government because of this argument." Editorially, *The Times* declares:

"Every competent observer puts first and foremost among the Government's difficulties the ineradicable conviction of the public, most unscrupulously fostered, that systems of tariff must raise the cost of living. No argument could shake that belief, and there is no doubt about its effect on the vast mass of voters with a mixed income and narrow margin of competence."

Another issue reported beyond resurrection for many a long day is the capital levy, or tax on capital, which the Laborites sponsored. But some London press correspondents point to the huge vote of Labor, which can not be ignored, and they speak of efforts being made to "create some sort of a coalition of the Liberal and Conservative parties to fight this movement, which in twenty years has grown from a handful of pioneers to where

now it claims more than one-third of the nation's entire electorate." Unemployment in England's fourth workless winter is described as being "as great a problem as ever," and altho

Mr. Baldwin's remedy of protection has been utterly rejected, the very fact of unemployment and the complicated state of foreign affairs is given by some as the reason for Mr. Baldwin's remaining in office to meet the new Parliament in January and "await the course of events." The strongest reason behind the Conservative continuance in office is said by some to be that this party does not wish to give Labor "a wonderful chance of playing to the gallery," and the London correspondent of a New York daily writes as follows:

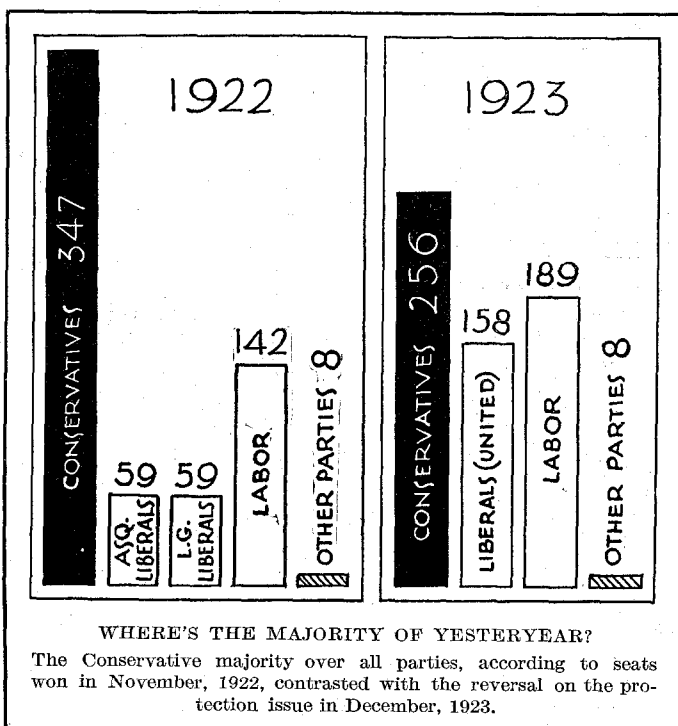
"Every one admits that another general election is now a mere matter of months, and if J. Ramsay MacDonald were to form a Cabinet immediately such a chance of window-dressing would be presented to him that he would have to be superhuman to resist it. He could at once bring forward sweeping proposals for dealing with unemployment and sidestep the capital levy issue by passing it, as he suggested in his election speeches, to Treasury officials and other experts, for consideration. He could impress nervous, small capitalists by his moderation, and then ride for a fall on his budget. It would be easy for him to bring forward proposals for shifting the burden of taxation, which would appeal to the ordinary man and earn the condemnation of honest fiscal experts. The Unionists and Liberals would of necessity have to reject them, and then the Labor party would have an ideal cry on which to go to the country."



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

"WE SHALL BE READY"

J. Ramsay MacDonald, as Labor leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, looms as possible Prime Minister, and says of Labor's showing in the elections: "We are not building on sand, but upon sure foundations. When our time comes, we shall be ready."



However fearful his antagonists may be of the Laborites, led by Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, they have his own assurance, we are told, that he is not rushing madly into the breach, from his statement in an interview that:

"We are fifty stronger than in the last Parliament. We could have dropt the capital levy, but that is not Labor's policy. We are not out to snatch seats and win a premature victory. We are not building on sand but upon sure foundations. When our time comes, we shall be ready. Our present task is to educate opinion and make it clear that we are succeeding."

Altho Mr. MacDonald is a familiar figure in the United Kingdom, the sudden access of weight gained by the Labor



party there has made him an international figure, of whom it is interesting to have a tabloid portrait from *The Labour Woman* (London), a monthly journal for working-women, from which we quote:

"J. Ramsay MacDonald has led his Majesty's Opposition for a year. Soon he will be Labor's first Prime Minister. His life is well known to the people of these islands, from its beginnings in the small fishing-village of Lossiemouth on the north-east coast of Scotland, then as a teacher and journalist, until he became almost completely absorbed in political work as a Member of Parliament and writer. He has also been a great traveler, and has visited and studied more countries than most of us know the names of. It is the same with the books he has read.

"His life has taught him the workers' needs, and his sympathy with the position of women is the natural outcome of his love for his Scottish mother and his English wife. The loss of this comrade in his work, the mother of his five young children, a few years before the war, was irreparable to him as it was to the small group of Labor women who had worked with her. Indeed, some of her work has become so much of the texture of Labor policy that few realize that the words in Labor's manifesto at this election, 'Labor will see that little children do not needlessly die,' were first used by her. The women who follow Labor's flag may be sure that their leader will never forget the aim she expressed in that simple phrase."

Premier Baldwin's decision to meet Parliament is said naturally to anger his political opponents, and the chief Labor newspaper, the *London Daily Herald*, declares that the Unionists are "sacrificing the unemployed and the public welfare generally in party maneuvers for position." It makes the threat that the Labor party as the official opposition will offer an amendment to the Address from the Throne, which will amount to a vote of censure. If a division should be a result of this, adds *The Daily Herald*, then the Liberals could join the Laborites and the Government would be forced to resign. Yet this daily had previously expressed the opinion that—

"No bargaining with any other party for support can be thought of; no working arrangement can be considered. But if Labor took a bold and vigorous line, the other parties might be frightened into letting it go through."

The foregoing trenchant declaration was made before the Unionist decision to remain in office, and is contrasted by some with the policy suggested by three London Liberal organs, *The Daily News*, *The Daily Chronicle* and *The Westminster Gazette*, which advocate a working agreement between what they term "the progressive forces." Says *The Daily News*:

"The only possible course for the Liberals and Labor men is such a degree of cooperation between them as shall insure the enactment of the wide range of social and political reforms on which they are agreed.

"When the compelling force of this obligation has been realized by both parties, as inevitably it must be, if horse-sense and not fanaticism is to rule the event, then it will be for the leaders of the two parties to find the way. Whether there should be a Liberal-Labor coalition, a Labor Government with Liberal support, or a Liberal Government with Labor support—these are questions by comparison of minor moment; the essential thing is that this majority for reform, obtained against all the probabilities afforded by an obsolete electoral system, should not be thrown away."

The *London Daily Chronicle*, which is said to represent generally the opinions of Mr. Lloyd George, points out that a Labor Government would have to sustain the effects of the defeat of the capital levy, which was rejected even more decisively than tariff reform, and it goes on:

"But as regards dealing with unemployment here and now, the Labor proposals, when reduced to definite shape, have a great deal in common with those which form the program of the reunited Liberal party.

"A Labor Ministry, which proceeded on such lines in this pitiful and supremely urgent matter, would be entitled to fair play from the Liberal party and would, we make no doubt, receive it."

The *London Westminster Gazette* is convinced that a Labor government led by Mr. MacDonald might gather hope "from the election of so large a proportion of Liberals, whose tendency is toward the Left," and it adds:

"He could, if he chose, offer a program of electoral and social reform that would gain a considerable measure of support. Formal alliances or agreements need not be looked for, but that is no conclusive reason against trying what can be done."

It is pointed out in London press dispatches that there is no constitutional reason why the Baldwin Ministry should resign before they have met Parliament for, we are told, under the British Constitution a Ministry must resign only when "it can not carry its proposals for the supply of funds to carry on the Government, or when it fails to put through certain necessary annual legislation like an act authorizing the maintenance of the standing Army." We read further that these measures need not be carried till the end of the parliamentary year in April, and a Government "willing to risk the discredit of clinging to office in face of continuous defeats on other matters, could not be forced to resign until it had failed on one of these key questions."

UNCLE SAM AS AUSTRALIA'S CUSTOMER

COMPLAINTS ARE FREQUENT in the Australian press that the amount of goods the United States ships to Australia very expensively outweighs the merchandise that the Australians succeed in selling to Uncle Sam. Yet some of these journals are feeling just a little more cheerful over a report of the United States Department of Commerce which shows that a large increase has recently taken place in the volume and value of Australia's exports to the United States. This report is communicated to the Australian press by J. W. Sanger, American Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, and from it we learn that for the full calendar year 1922, the United States purchased Australian products in the sum of \$35,782,000. We are told further that this represented an increase of 56 per cent. over the year 1921. Greater evidence of the upward trend is said to be shown in the fact that for the first six months of 1923 Australia exported to the United States goods of the value of \$32,382,000 and, as some Australian writers point out, in this half-year American buyers purchased nearly as much as in the preceding twelve months. They call attention to the fact also that in the list of 65 countries, from each of which Uncle

Sam imports \$1,000,000 worth of goods or more, Australia ranks eighteenth. The Melbourne *Industrial Australian and Mining Standard* emphasizes its observation that Australia's adverse trading balances with the United States have increased her indebtedness to Great Britain, where the final settling invariably takes place, and it adds:

"This sort of trading has involved us in a departure from the Australian policy of promoting Empire trade, and it does not harmonize with the ideal of a self-contained Empire. If, instead of purchasing the goods we have imported from America, we had procured similar goods from Great Britain, our external debt would no doubt have increased to the same extent, but we should have had the satisfaction of knowing that the money represented had given employment to British workers, and kept British factories going. As it is, no part of the Empire has derived any real benefit. Australia has certainly not been advantaged by the trade, since it has caused us to go into debt and to add to the interest bill which we have to pay abroad.

"Britain has not benefited, since she lost the amount of trade which she otherwise would have done with us direct, and she has also been deprived of the profits she would otherwise have earned in the business of transport. If there is any benefit to be acquired from lopsided trading (which many economists deny), it is quite obvious that the whole of any such benefit must have been reaped by the United States."

This industrial weekly doubts whether Australia's increased exports to America "furnish any real cause for any man's con-

tentment," because the increases consist almost wholly of such products as Australian wool and Australian hides, which the United States "must take from us because she needs them, and can nowhere else obtain them." This is a trade that would be done in any circumstances, according to this publication, which laments that no really satisfactory and mutually beneficial interchange of commodities between the two countries has occurred during the last few years. This is partly due to the fact, we are told, that:



AN AUSTRALIAN NOTION OF UNCLE SAM'S WAY

"American manufacturers of motor-cars have instructed their Australian agents that when they sell American cars they must make it a condition of sale that the buyer also takes American tires—The Press."

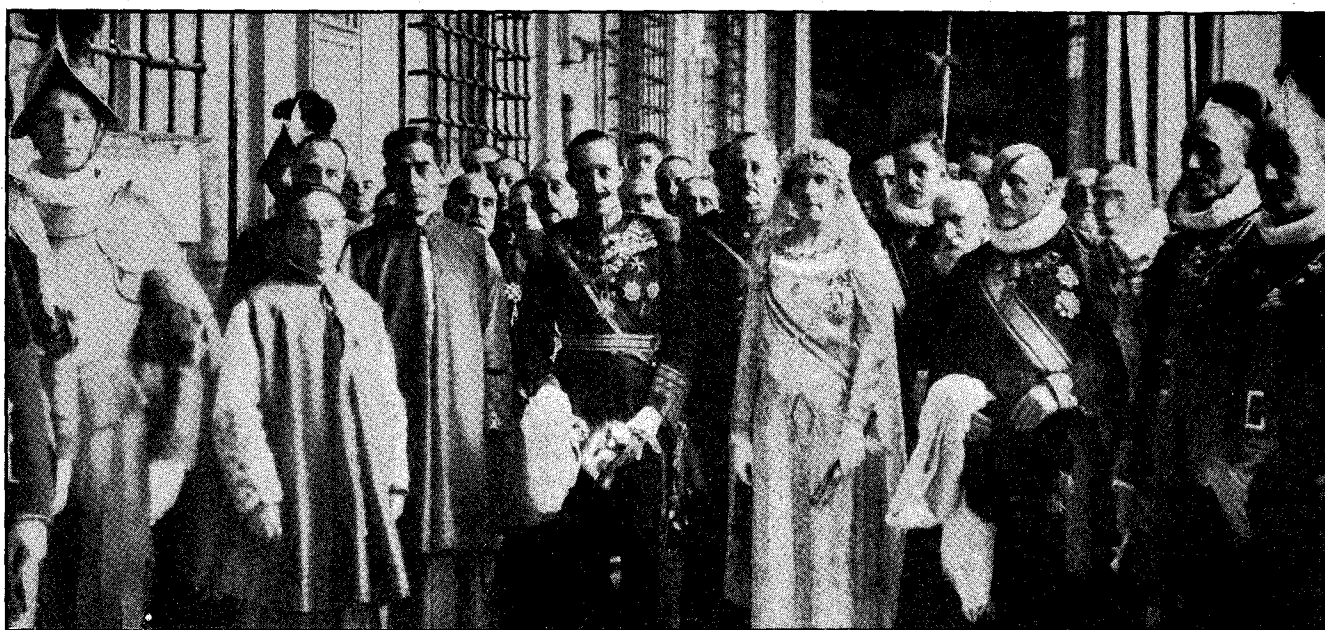
UNCLE: "Lost your clothes, have you? Well, I'll sell you a suit. But, see here, boy, you gotter buy this hat, too, or you don't get the clothes."

—The Bulletin (Sydney, Australia).

in the United States many powerful organizations of primary producers. Australian business men believe that our products have been excluded from America owing to their influence, and hint at the employment of various crafty subterfuges to achieve that end. Whatever be the fact, it is certainly indisputable that cargoes of Australian products have been refused admission, and been compulsorily returned to the Commonwealth . . .

"The question arises whether or not the Commonwealth Government should take action to insure this country against the disadvantages inevitably consequent upon a protracted course of one-sided trading. Before anything of this sort could be done, the situation should be carefully investigated and the truth of the position made clearly manifest. If such an investigation should reveal as fact what many competent observers suspect and believe to be fact, it is clear that, in the interests of Australia, and in the wider interests of the British Empire, the Commonwealth Government should firmly apply the necessary remedy. This need not involve any tariff alteration. The obvious course to take would be to measure the volume of permissible imports from America by the volume and value of our exports to the United States, and to refuse admission to this country of any excess. By this means the trade between the two countries could be maintained in a state of healthy equilibrium and Australia's economic capacity preserved from debilitation. America could not object to such a program. Indeed, she has already set the world an example by limiting the admission of migrants from all other countries to a fixed quota from each, and by forcibly excluding any excess over the determined numbers. We desire to trade with America, but only on a sound basis. One-sided trade is no good to us, and we doubt if it be any good to anybody."

"The natural products of both countries are extraordinarily similar, and partly because the secondary industries of the United States have attained a much higher degree of development than those of the Commonwealth. America customarily exports large quantities of manufactured goods to Australia, which represent the surplus production of American factories. Being an almost perfectly self-contained manufacturing country, she is unwilling to accept our manufactured goods in exchange, and has imposed tariffs which effectually block their entry. Unfortunately, she is equally unwilling to accept our primary products (excepting only wool, hides and a scanty number of other articles of less importance), even when, as sometimes happens, there is a shortage in her own production. Cases have been reported of late of whole shipments of Australian commodities positively denied entrance to the United States for reasons quite outside America's tariff policy. There exist



International Newsreel photograph

SPAIN'S KING AND QUEEN AT THE VATICAN

King Alfonso and Queen Elizabeth of Spain are received by the Pope, in the course of their journey to Italy, where, with Spain's Military Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, they were the guests of the Italian King and Queen.

SPAIN AND ITALY HAND IN HAND

ALL'S QUIET ALONG THE MEDITERRANEAN, except for the cheering in Spain and in Italy, we are told, which was elicited by the visit of the King and Queen of Spain at Rome, accompanied by the Premier and Military Dictator of Spain, General Primo de Rivera. A twofold purpose was back of this royal journey, according to the Spanish press. First, an accord with the Vatican was sought regarding privileges enjoyed in Spain by certain religious orders objectionable to the Spanish State. The second purpose, it is reported, was to shape a common international policy on matters affecting the interests of Spain and Italy. The press of both countries are highly hopeful about the results to be expected from the Spanish visit, which they hailed in advance as a renaissance of the Pan-Latin dream of domination in southern Europe with ramifications overseas in the Latin-American countries. Both Italy and Spain are pursuing purely individualistic policies, according to the *Madrid Discussion*, which calls attention to the advantages each country would reap from the accord, when it says:

"Spain would reoccupy a place in the concert of European Powers, tho' it would be as a satellite of Italy. Her voice would have increased weight in the settlement of the Moroccan muddle and its Tangier annex, as well as in her position as France's potential aggressor. Moreover, her present Directorate is bent on introducing Fascist methods, and the experience gained by Mussolini and his colleagues may come in handy in view of the lack of trained organizing brains among the Spanish Directors. On the other hand, Italy will become the dominant factor in the Mediterranean, enjoying a supremacy unknown to Italian imperialists since the fall of the Roman Empire. Instead of being at the mercy of England, whose dictates she has been forced to follow in fear of being left alone against France, she will be able to shape her own destinies and become a real leader in world affairs instead of a mere follower."

Mutual concessions in trade matters are also considered, we learn, such as Spain's proposal to send minerals in exchange for manufactured goods supplied by Italy. But the real importance of a Spanish-Italian commercial understanding is said to lie in the common hope of capturing the markets of Latin America through a brisk advertising campaign conducted on the most modern methods. Says *La Epoca* of Madrid:

"Since most of Europe's markets as well as those of the United

States are closed to our products, owing to economic disasters on the one hand and prohibitive tariff walls on the other, it is but natural for Italy as well as Spain to look eagerly forward to the southern part of the American Continent, where a score of countries speaking our own language, and daughters of the same culture, are open to our emigrants, our manufactures and our energy."

The significance of General Primo de Rivera's visit to his compeer, Mussolini, is obvious to such a conservative paper as *El Dia*, of Barcelona, which sees in it a sign that "Spain is at last emerging from the obscure position to which she was reduced after the disaster of 1898." Yet this journal regrets that it should be through a partnership in which Italy will be the guiding hand and brain.

Mastery of the Mediterranean is the chief aim of the Italo-Spanish entente, according to some French newspapers which are decidedly pessimistic over the future of France if the present Washington Treaty limitations are to be too closely adhered to. The Spanish press editorially note such declarations, and as a whole reveal satisfaction at the thought that it is the first time for many a year that a great Power considers itself endangered by some Spanish action. Says *El Imparcial*, of Madrid:

"The Quai d'Orsay will at last realize the blunder committed by its utter disregard for Spanish rights in Morocco, where open protection was granted to the native rebels against Spanish rule. Furthermore, the path leading to the Tangier Conference is not an easy one, inasmuch as coupled with Italy's imperative demand for full participation in the gathering, comes a no less energetic protest from the United States, claiming a right to the open-door policy in Morocco, and thus confirming the world-wide opposition to France's unjust pretensions."

The potential dangers of an Italo-Spanish alliance as affecting France's line of communications with Northern Africa is considered as a real menace in some French circles, if we are to believe the *Paris Matin*, which remarks:

"Our Navy is no longer capable of ensuring the liberty and security of our communications with Northern Africa in the event that the habitual cordiality of official speeches should cover positive accords entered into by the Governments of Spain and Italy, which are practically irresponsible to decorative Parliaments."

According to press dispatches of French origin, France's sea forces are as follows: six battle-ships, six battle-cruisers, three



International Newsreel photograph

KINGS AND QUEENS IN A BALCONY

Beneath which cheering crowds of Italians acclaimed King Alfonso of Spain (first at left), Italy's Crown Prince Umberto, Queen Victoria of Spain, Queen Elena of Italy, King Victor Emmanuel, and Spain's Military Dictator, General Primo de Rivera.

light cruisers, one destroyer, thirteen torpedo-boats, and twenty submarines. Those of Italy and Spain: thirteen battle-ships, three battle-cruisers, eighteen light cruisers, eight destroyers, seventy-two torpedo-boats and fifty-one submarines. A comparison of the totals shows France with 49 units and Italy and Spain with 165.

"The Mediterranean is becoming a Latin lake," declares the *Matin*, but advocates of the Italo-Spanish entente argue that France distorts the facts, inasmuch as her real strength is more than three times as large as the figures quoted above. They allege that the secret of France's apparent weakness is exposed by the fact that auxiliary craft, torpedo-boats, destroyers, etc., are considered as coast-guard defenses and not included in the high-seas fleet. Moreover, the units classed as battle-ships in the Spanish and Italian navies are obsolete ships, according to these critics of France, and most of them under 14,000 tons, which is far inferior to the French ships of the *Jean Bart* type of nearly 24,000 tons.

As Italy appears to some French observers may be judged from the statement of the *Matin* that:

"Mussolini's policy of national expansion has been so often clearly exprest that there is no need to dwell on it. The vigor and harshness with which Greece was dealt with at Corfu, the attitude of protest concerning Tunisian problems, the manner of dealing with Jugo-Slavia and Fiume, as well as the claims relative to Tangier, not to mention other acts, show plainly that Italy intends to play a leading rôle in the Mediterranean.

"The Italians are our allies. We have no reason to question their good relations with Spain, but our naval policy is dominated by primary vital necessity. It is a question of life or death for France alone to be able to insure the liberty and security of our communications with Northern Africa against whatever group of Powers may be formed."

To counterbalance French commercial propaganda in South America, now being visited by the steamer *La Belle France*, which has been transformed into a floating exposition of French industries and products, Italy purposes to send the battle-ship *Italia* on a similar mission, and at the same time will be sent a commission of high government officials and members of the industrial and banking world of Italy. The Italian ship will closely follow in the trail of her French competitor, visiting all the main ports of South America. The struggle being waged by Italy in all branches of human endeavor, to supplant France as the leader of the Latin world, is the subject of an editorial in the great daily *O Paiz*, of Rio de Janeiro, from which we quote:

"Step by step, Mussolini consolidates his international position, and Italy's prestige abroad is higher than it has ever been; but, however eager he may be, his attempt to displace France as the leader of Latin thought throughout the world is very doubtful. France still holds an unparalleled emotional appeal to the heart of all South Americans in particular. Spiritually and culturally, we are closer to Paris than to Rome. Our inspiration is French. To France went our sympathy in her hour of agony, and it is France who stands forever as the symbol of all that is dear to people that love democracy and liberty above all other conquests of human progress."

H.C.L. STILL GOING STRONG—A general downward movement of wholesale (but not retail) prices all over the world is evidenced in figures published in *The International Labor Review*, altho it is shown also that prices are rising to a small extent in Australia, Belgium and New Zealand, while the increase of prices in Germany and Poland is described as "violent." The falling of wholesale prices is noted, we are told, in South Africa, Austria, Canada, Egypt, the United States of America, India, Japan, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia. The higher cost of living in Germany causes no surprise to observers in that country of present political, financial and economic chaos. Press correspondence and news photographs from Germany have familiarized us with the grim specter of bread lines as an inevitable apparition of every day in cities once among the most comfortable and best fed of the world. *The International Labor Review* relates that:

"In Germany during the month of August, the wholesale price level rose tenfold and the cost of living sixteenfold. If the movement of wholesale prices in Germany be compared with those of retail prices it is seen that retail prices have continued to follow wholesale prices, but only after a certain interval. At the beginning of 1923 this 'time-lag' was about seven weeks, but as the increase in wholesale prices grew more rapid, this period was reduced to about one week.

"Apart from the change in retail prices in Germany, no other country has shown any marked change in retail prices. The downward tendency noted in the level of wholesale prices is not yet reflected in that of retail. In fact, Austria is the only country for which a definite decrease is recorded.

"In the United Kingdom slight increases in the cost of living have taken place in August and September, due to an increase in the price of dairy produce. These are the first rises which have taken place in the United Kingdom after an uninterrupted decline for twelve months."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

INSECT MOVIES

INSECTS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED into motion-pictures by Louis H. Tolhurst, a Los Angeles microscopic expert, who has studied the lives and habits of various species. On the screen his insects, magnified many times, resemble huge monsters possess of tremendous energy. For many years cinematographers have been endeavoring to make microscopic motion-pictures of insect life, and the greatest barrier in their path has been the heat from the artificial light used. This was so intense that it destroyed insect life. Mr. Tolhurst now claims to have discovered a "cool light," which in no way affects the insects as they are photographed. Mr. Tolhurst has not patented his process, for he is more interested in making a contribution to science, he declares, than in reaping a large financial reward. At any rate, his microscopic pictures are causing considerable comment. Says a writer in *The American Cinematographer* (Los Angeles):

"For several years experiments have been made along various lines with microscopic motion-pictures. Different members of the American Society of Cinematographers, in the course of their regular duties, have made such experiments, among them being Faxon Dean, who, with little or no equipment, obtained noteworthy results for the Rockefeller Institute, and André Barlatier, who worked on various microscopic subjects in France twelve years ago.

"Until a current announcement was made by Sol Lesser, of the Principal Pictures Corporation, there had been nothing done to produce, on a large scale, of release, microscopic pictures fit for general public exhibition. The first two of the Principal Pictures series are already completed. One exploits the bee and the other the spider. Following these will be presentations of the mosquito, the ant, the fly, the locust, and other tiny brothers—more or less estranged—of man.

"The microscope upon the plane of which the moving insects are photographed, is specially designed and is capable of an infinite number of movements to accommodate the caprice of the most irresistible bug. All angles and adjustments are possible instantaneously. A wealth of smaller apparatus, most of it very complicated, has been designed by Tolhurst for the proper and painless manipulation of the tiniest insects, and for the holding and presentation of the smallest of microscopic organisms.

"An idea of the delicacy of the apparatus required in high-powered motion photography is gained from the fact that the lens can be brought to focus 100 times within the thickness of a human hair. With this apparatus Mr. Tolhurst is able to focus on the life that swims in a drop of water that has been held and compressed between the surfaces of two pieces of plate-glass tightly clamped together. In this microscopic 'trace' of water microscopic life lives, moves and has its manifold being, and

swims about as goldfish in a crystal aquarium. And the distance between the two plates of glass is, microscopically, so great that the swimming organisms farthest back from the camera and the microscope are out of focus! This is the reason why adjustments of one 10,000th part of an inch are necessary.

"As an illustration of the extreme sensitiveness of the apparatus Tolhurst has perfected for the taking of microscopic motion-pictures, he tells how, in some of his high-power work, he was bewildered because, tho his equipment was properly adjusted—or seemed to be—when he began, it would prove at the end of the sequence or scene, to be faulty, the images became blurred

and the film worthless for nearly a half of its length. He discovered the cause. The friction and the lights, the temperature of the room, all affected the delicate mechanism so that, in the infinitesimal expansion of metal that followed, his microscope would be thrown out of focus. The remedy was simple. He now runs his apparatus for 15 or 20 minutes before he begins his efforts to focus on the tiny creatures he is to photograph."

In *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, December) Mr. Tolhurst has an article describing his experimental work with insects. He says:

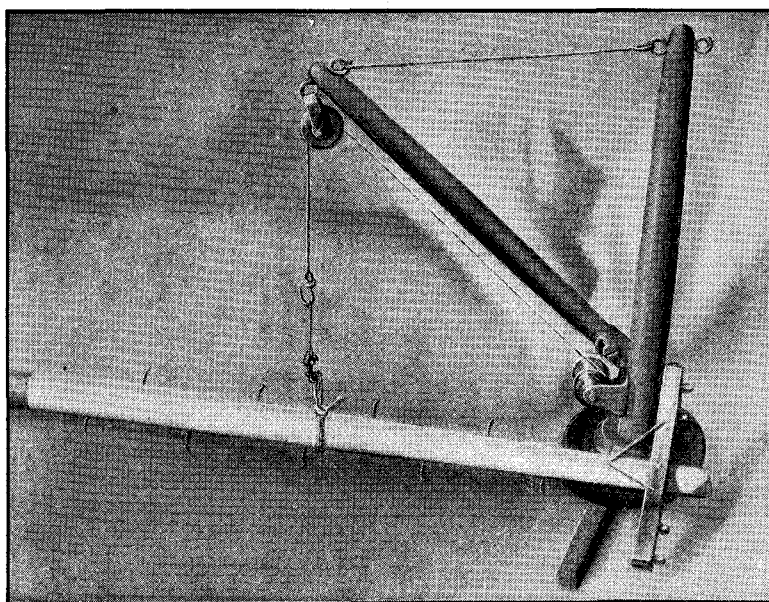
"I spent the better part of three days recently trying to coax an ant to move a fragment of match-stick that would correspond in size to a telegraph-pole for us.

The ant paid no attention to me, and I was about to give up, when it easily picked up the stick and carried it away. This convinced me that the insect could carry a much heavier burden, so I fashioned a tiny telegraph-pole, tied it in the middle with a piece of grass, suspended the ant from a loop of string and after repeated trials succeeded in inducing it to take hold of the grass bridle.

"The ant lifted the pole clear off the table with its mandibles—with its teeth! Considering the weight of the ant, that pole represented a burden of 240,000 pounds, or 120 tons, for you or me!

"The spider, for example, demonstrated that as a spinner of silk he was much more proficient than man with his old-fashioned spinning-wheel. You have seen the house spider dangling at the end of his string, and probably you have observed how fast he can move with it. I have spent hours watching spiders build their webs. One day I destroyed a web and the spider quickly rebuilt it. I did this again and again and the spider demonstrated he could spin almost as fast as I could destroy.

"His speed interested me so much, that I determined to find out just how fast he could work. In order to do this I rigged up a minute spinning-wheel that could be turned as fast as the spider could produce his silk. Waiting until the spider emitted a tiny strand, I fastened it to the spinning-wheel and started turning the crank. The faster I turned the faster the spider worked, until he reached the speed of 280 feet of silk a minute. And two skeins of linen thread, about 600 yards in all, were once considered a good day's work for a human operator at a spinning-wheel!"



Courtesy of Principal Pictures Corporation

"GO TO THE ANT, THOU SLUGGARD; CONSIDER HER WAYS"

This ant in the motion-picture, suspended by her slender waist, lifts this miniature telegraph-pole clear off the ground with her teeth. "Considering the weight of the ant, that pole represented a burden of 120 tons for you or me!"

Mr. Tolhurst says he believes he has only "scratched the surface" in his experimental work. He gives the following reason for his statement:

"In studying the ants I found that in some cases they have parasites on their eyes, tiny organisms living in their own tiny world. Such revelations make me wonder whether there is any limit to the nicety of nature's work."

Tracy Hammond Lewis, writing in the New York *Morning Telegraph*, sees in the insects "new actors for the screen," and adds:

"These pictures of insects taken by the microscopic camera reveal a set of actors that are much more interesting than any of the humans now on the screen. They show us dramas of love, hate, industry and infidelity in which the participants act with far more abandon, sincerity and zest than any of their higher priced and more aged rivals."

"The entire insect world will eventually be subjected to Mr. Tolhurst's microscopic motion-picture camera. It is one of the most important developments in the field of educational pictures that has yet been made."

ARTIFICIAL PETROLEUM FROM VEGETABLE OILS—The problem of the origin of petroleum has long aroused much interest and some controversy.

An investigator named A. Mialhe has been able to make "petroleum products" from vegetable oils. He has succeeded in preparing ether, gasoline and kerosene. He first decomposes the raw material and then allows the products to be acted upon by hydrogen. But in this transformation neither heavy oils nor lubricating oils are obtained. Hence the investigator has made more recent researches in the effort to do this. The results of his experiments are thus summed up in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne):

"The products of breaking up animal or vegetable oils by heat consist for the most part of ethylenic carbides (or carbon compounds having some of the suffocating constituents of coal-gas). These are yellow, with a strong odor, and have the property of being chemically recombined under the influence of zinc chlorid, for example; by heat they are gradually transformed into highly viscous products which distil at temperatures above 330° centigrade. At the same time it has been found quite unexpectedly that the oils which remain and which distil at temperatures from 240° to 280° have lost their color and their odor and are fluorescent. The question arises as to whether molten chlorid of zinc is capable, by removing the moisture from vegetable oils, of causing their disintegration when heated at ordinary pressures, thus leading to the formation of petroleum. The experiment was tried out at once and yielded an oil which constitutes a true petroleum of the same nature as the American petroleum, using as a starting-point colza oil and viscous oils, such as are utilizable for lubricating purposes. In the same manner there have been obtained nearly all the constituents of natural petroleum. There remains a residue of light coke impregnated with heavy oil. The chlorid of zinc is regenerated by dissolving in water."

No mention is made of the expense attending this very curious laboratory experiment. At any rate, it appears to throw much light upon the origin of natural petroleum and may possibly blaze the way for synthetic manufacture, from cheap vegetable oils, of fuel oils suitable for running motors.

INFECTED MATTRESSES

AN APPARENTLY CLEAN and new mattress may be filled with infected material taken from old beds bought from junk-shops and reused without sterilization. This discovery has been made in Chicago by the municipal Board of Health, as we read in its *Weekly Bulletin* (Chicago). The department recently has found it necessary, we are told, to take drastic action to suppress this secretly growing illicit traffic, which is described as "so filthy, revolting and so obviously a menace to health that its existence in an enlightened community at the present day is almost unbelievable." We read:

"This traffic is concerned with the collection of old, discarded mattresses found in alleys near hospitals, hotels, and in residence and rooming-house districts. The mattresses are sold to unscrupulous manufacturers, who convert them, however blood-stained, pus-soaked or vermin-infested they may be, into so-called new mattresses, often without any precautions whatever to prevent disease, and to be sold under false labels as new."

"In this manner, material possibly carrying the germs of tuberculosis, syphilis, leprosy, or other diseases, contaminated with lockjaw and alive with vermin which may spread typhus fever or bubonic plague, is scattered broadcast. Employees of junk-dealers and reprocessing factories themselves frequently acquire infection and thereby further contaminate the filthy material which they handle."

"Samples of second-hand mattress material were examined by the laboratories of the Health Department and found

to contain disease-producing germs. As a result of this exposure, the Health Department intends to prosecute vigorously the offenders against whom there is ample evidence of law infraction."

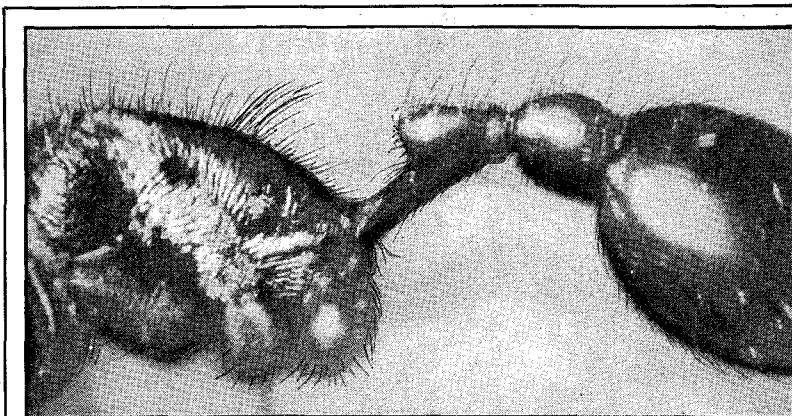
"In high-grade factories making clean, sanitary mattresses, new cotton stock, curled hair, or kapok are the principal materials used; cotton stock being frequently used as a filler. Excelsior and wood-wool are used to a small extent in the cheaper grades of mattresses. The material is clean and sanitary, but it is obvious that it makes poor mattresses from the standpoint of durability."

"Sanitary inspectors recently visited twenty junk-shops distributed through the city, and in each one of them old mattresses were found to be either held in storage for sale, or sold and ready to be removed to the mattress factories. In some of the junk-shops the ticking was removed from the old, filthy mattresses and baled ready for shipment, no other precautions being taken as to the sanitary condition. Some inspectors found loaded wagons from the junk-dealers lined up in front of the junk-shops."

"Scattered about the community are what is known as 'shoddy' mills. To these the junk-dealer brings his nauseous load, where it is run through a machine with thousands of steel teeth, which tear and rip it into bits and shreds until it becomes soft and fluffy."

"Extensive investigations carried on during the past few months have revealed the most shocking conditions. Laboratory tests have demonstrated the presence of pus organisms and other filth germs in the material used for mattress stuffing. Usually no attempt is made to cleanse it, no sterilizing-machines being provided on account of the expense. So, while it comes out of these mills changed in form, it is just as filthy and alive with germs of contagion as before."

The practise of manufacturing mattresses from unsterilized filling taken from filthy, contaminated, and vermin-infested material is condemned by the Chicago health officials primarily because of the natural abhorrence which one has to intimate contact with blood, sputum, excreta, and vermin, which are commonly found upon it. The offense to the esthetic sense,



THE SECRET OF THE ANT'S STRENGTH

There is strength enough in this slender waist of the female ant to sustain the enormous burdens involved in the prodigious lifting feat pictured opposite.

however, is of secondary importance compared to the danger to health. The writer goes on:

"The mattress which has been impregnated with the sputum of a consumptive serves as an excellent medium to preserve the life of the tubercle bacillus. When stored in the dark, damp basements of an insanitary establishment, away from the natural disinfecting agents of sunlight and drying, it retains the living tubercle bacilli over long periods of time and thus may serve as a source of infection to the purchaser of the 'new' mattress manufactured from the filling.

"The frequency of skin lesions of various types among the workers in these unhygienic establishments indicates the danger to which an individual is exposed by contact with this material. The danger of transmission of many of the specific parasitic skin-diseases is considerable. The bedridden invalid is particularly subject to such diseases because of his lowered resistance.

"It is well known that vermin, such as bedbugs and fleas, act as 'intermediate hosts' or carriers of many of the diseases of man. Typhus fever, which is different from typhoid fever, is a septicemia or blood disease which has been smoldering in this country for a number of years. The disease is now being reintroduced into the United States with the tide of immigration from the epidemic centers of the old world. The mortality from typhus in Europe, where it is very prevalent in certain areas, is usually high. It is transmitted through the agency of the body-louse. The mattresses made from lice-infected bedding taken from unhygienic homes are, therefore, possible sources of typhus fever. The control of this disease is a new and difficult problem confronting the health officer, for many cases of it are believed to be undiagnosed by the average practitioner of medicine.

"The United States Public Health Service has prevented the spread of bubonic plague in this country up to the present time by conducting a destructive campaign among rats in various seaports. The flea of the plague-diseased rat is the transmitter of the disease to man. The potential danger of bubonic plague always exists under conditions that permit rats to have access to such household furnishings as mattresses and similar material."

WILL GLOWING WALLS LIGHT OUR ROOMS?—Cold light, a product of future science, will allow the illumination of rooms by means of a soft glow emanating from its walls, Prof. J. H. Mathews of the University of Wisconsin predicts in *Industrial Engineering Chemistry*. Our quotation below is from Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Says Professor Mathews:

"Our modern lighting methods, in which visual radiation is produced by heating bodies to incandescence, are naturally very wasteful, since a large amount of energy is lost as temperature radiation. The firefly and glowworm have solved the problem somewhat better, tho we humans would scarcely be satisfied with either of these lighting systems. The firefly produces substances which by oxidation produce light with little or no temperature radiation. We must at least admire his efficiency. What the firefly can do, man should be able to do, and far better. Undoubtedly, the time will come when light will be produced by controlled chemical reaction, and in a more economical way than by the systems now in use. In one direction considerable improvement may be made, at least. Little expert knowledge is now used in the selection of paints and wall coverings in room interiors. Much of the light now absorbed and wasted may be saved and used by reflection, simply by a proper choice of wall covering. In addition there is the possibility of using materials that will emit light for many hours after receiving illumination during the day. It is felt that, in spite of all the excellent work done on phosphorescent sulfids, there is distinctly a great field for research along this line."

ETHER SPREES TO SPEED PLANT GROWTH

USEFUL PLANTS will not be allowed to finish their long winter sleep, if a discovery just announced by Prof. David Lumsden of the Federal Horticultural Board becomes the common property of nurserymen, amateur and professional gardeners, and even farmers. He has found that if given a "shot of dope," either by the inhalation or hypodermic method, they may be awakened as if by an alarm-clock and set to their work of growing and producing flowers or fruit. His discovery is outlined as follows in Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"The drug used in his experiments was the common ether of the hospital operating-room, but instead of putting his plant subjects to sleep, it woke them up. They liked it and seemed to thrive after just one treatment. For example, some plants were taken from outdoors in midwinter, when they had to be dug from the frozen ground with picks, were given an overnight debauch, and the next morning shoots of an average length of one-eighth of an inch had sprouted. Kept indoors they continued to grow, and flowers were produced weeks in advance of the usual blossoming season.

"Roses were taken from the frozen ground and given a hypodermic injection of the same drug. Not only did they sprout and grow, but, more important still to the indoor gardener, they were immune to all the ordinary plant diseases that make indoor rose culture a practical impossibility except in large greenhouses. Professor Lumsden has had roses in February, just six weeks from the time the plant was given its stimulating injection.

"Only a very small quantity of ether is needed. In the inhalation method the plants are put in an air-tight chamber containing 27 cubic feet of space. About a tablespoonful of ether is then introduced, and the chamber is sealed. Only about twelve hours' exposure to the fumes is needed, and then the little plants are wide awake and growing."

The plan of procedure is then described:

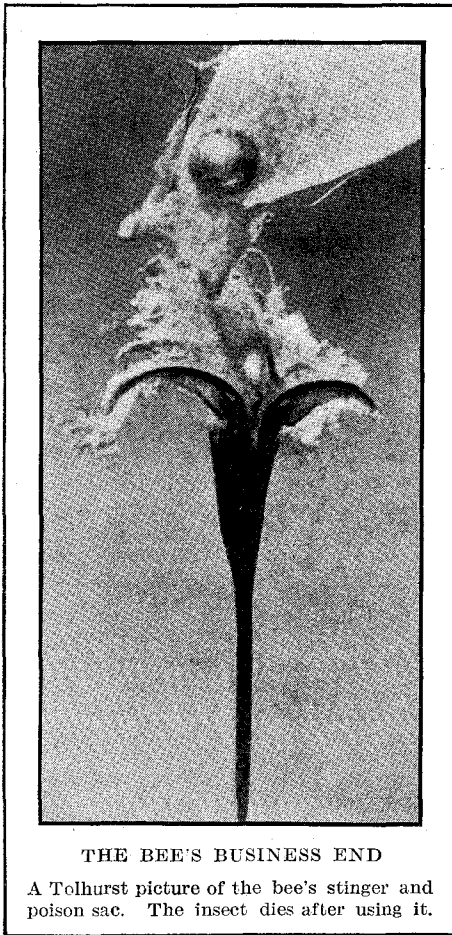
"In the hypodermic method, Professor Lumsden made use of a woman's hatpin. With this a puncture about a quarter of an inch deep was made at the base of the stem of the plant where it joins the root. Then an ordinary hypodermic needle was introduced and half of one cubic centimeter of ether injected. This is the method which was generally used with woody plants, such as roses or lilacs.

"One of the important applications of this whole process, according to Professor Lumsden, is that, using either method of drugging the plant, every single latent bud or shoot is brought to life. That is not nature's way, as usually only one of three or four ever grows.

"This may mean much in the culture of plants such as dahlias or potatoes, which are grown from tubers. If every latent bud on these tubers could be made to grow, they could be cut into smaller pieces, and expense of seed saved. What is more, Dr. Lumsden believes that the plants would be more vigorous.

"He is working now to see if these ether treatments, especially the hypodermic sort, do not impart a lasting vigor to the plant, enabling it to resist disease. His experiments with roses strongly indicate this. If they are confirmed, ether 'shots' will with plants take the place of the various forms of vaccinations to which the would-be healthy human is now subjected.

"Finally, there is a mystery in this whole affair which science may some day solve, but of which it now knows little. Ether temporarily stimulates and then profoundly depresses all animal life. With plant life in moderate doses it is apparently all stimulation with no depression and no injurious after-effects, but instead a lifelong increase in strength and endurance. If science can learn why this is so, much light will be thrown, Professor Lumsden says, upon the secrets of physiological growth."



THE BEE'S BUSINESS END

A Tolhurst picture of the bee's stinger and poison sac. The insect dies after using it.

HOW ANIMALS SEE COLORS

DO ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND INSECTS see and recognize color in the same way that we do? This question, which has already received some attention in these columns, arises in connection with the theory that the colors of many living creatures are protective, that is, aid in concealing them from other animals by making it hard to distinguish them against their usual background. We are judging here by our own eyes. But because we can not see a brown insect against a tree, does it follow that a bird can not see it? The two browns, on analysis, may prove to be composed of different primary colors. Do all eyes compound these in the same way? In *Science* (New York), C. M. Sparrow, of the University of Virginia, describes some investigations of his own on this subject, and incidentally propounds some interesting queries about the color vision of the lower animals which he says have not yet been answered. First he inquires whether the color of a protectively colored creature will prove, on analysis, to be made up exactly like that of the background which it matches, and he goes on to say:

"The significance of the question lies in the light it can throw on the nature of color vision in animals. Take, for instance, the color of the frog—his head and back so closely resembling the slime of stagnant pools that it is difficult to detect him. If the resemblance really helps to conceal the frog, and if it can be shown that the frog's green and the green of the slime are different mixtures, it follows that the organisms from which the frog is concealed have color vision which in this respect at least agrees with our own.

"One obvious difficulty presents itself. We may be confident that cases of adaptive coloring exist, but it is difficult to establish the adaptive nature of any particular case. The cases found most suitable were those of animals colored green to match the leaves and grass in which they lived.

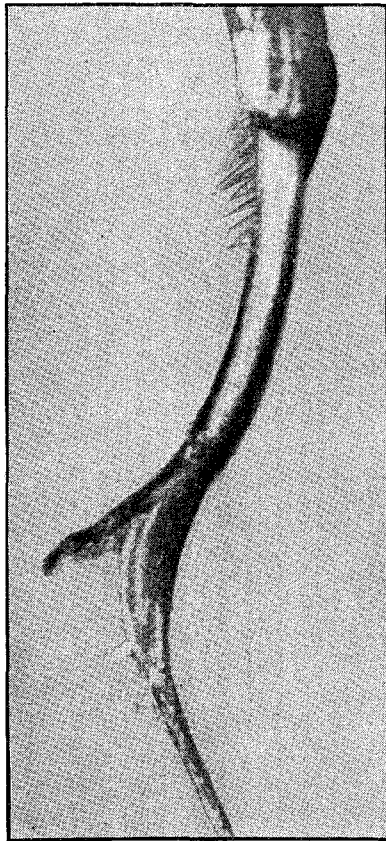
"The method of study adopted was by the use of color-filters made by washing ordinary photographic plates and dipping them in dyes.

"The most characteristic phenomena are shown by the common grass snake. This is to the eye so good a match for the grass which it inhabits that it is hard to discover the snake even when the observer is looking directly at it. When viewed through any of the filter combinations the contrast is vivid and startling. The snake appears a vivid green or deep blue—in absolute contrast to the red or yellow grass. The green of frogs is of a similar character. Certain grasshoppers have in their coloring a green that is different from leaf and grass greens, also the green of the so-called Florida chameleon.

"These scattering observations indicate clearly that color vision similar to human exists lower in the scale. It is hoped that next summer will furnish instances sufficiently numerous to settle this point definitely.

"Color is not a physical but a psychological entity. To be green is to appear green to some percipient. This being understood, the question arises: For what percipients does the color of a given organism exist? Now, according as it can be shown to exist for the organism itself or for its enemies or prey, we are led to implications of quite different kinds. In the first case we would be led to consider the evolutionary development as guided from without by natural selection or some similar process, whereas in the second case we are led to think of an evolutionary process self-contained within the organism. Keeping this philosophical problem in mind, let us enumerate some definite questions of fact which need to be settled.

"(1) Just how low in the scale of organisms does color vision exist? The snakes and lizards have vertebrate enemies from



THE BEE'S HONEY SPOON

This is the tongue of the worker bee with which it extracts honey from a flower, after the manner of the vacuum-cleaner.

which protection is needed. Most insects have birds to fear, so that the few instances here studied give information only about the vertebrate eye. Cases of coloration among marine organisms are known which indicate color vision in arthropods, and the current explanation of the colors of flowers presupposes an ability of insects to discriminate color, but more information on this point is needed.

"(2) Some animals have variable color and some at least of these make their own color response to visual stimuli. The most conspicuous example is the flatfish. The very thorough studies of Mast and others establish the fact that this sees color, but no tests have been made to see whether, for instance, a red-green combination would be matched by its subjective equivalent, yellow. Here we have an animal which can actually be put through the same kind of psychological test that is applied to men. We ask it in effect, 'What does this look like to you?' and tests can be made for after-image colors, contrast illusions, etc. Such tests seem likely to throw more light on color vision in animals than any other line that is now open.

"(3) Are eyes essential to the process of color response? The question may seem absurd, but cases are cited in the literature of larvæ forming chrysalides matching a background in which blinding the larvæ did not alter the response. It may be that the underlying photochemical processes are here generalized in the skin instead of being confined to a specific end-organ.

"(4) Do animals with dichromatic color vision exist? Is, for instance, the brilliant plumage of the cardinal really a contrast to the surrounding foliage for the eyes that are most concerned with finding him?

"The writer hopes during the next and succeeding summers to continue work on some of the problems here raised."

Reaction to color certainly does not take place with most animals as it does with human beings, if we are to accept deductions made from experiments with the pupilloscope, an instrument that measures the effect of colors on the pupil of the eye. It has been found, we are told by a contributor to *The Scientific American* (New York), that apes see color practically as human beings; dogs, cats, and guinea-pigs perceive colors, but they are more shadowed with gray; doves and domestic fowls see red, yellow, and green just as we ourselves do, but are comparatively blind to blue. He continues:

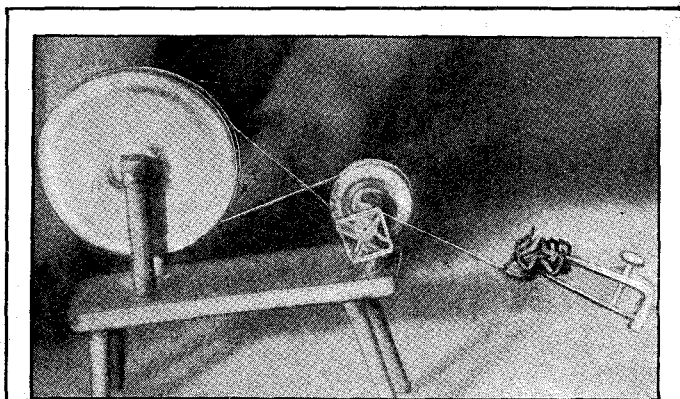
"The experiments with the pupilloscope were confirmed by others, such as the visibility or invisibility of food of different colors. Among invertebrate animals it was found that only the octopus possesses a pupil which reacts to light, and one authority, Carl von Hess of Munich, states that experiments with the pupilloscope indicated a most surprising correspondence of behavior between the pupil of this creature and that of color-blind persons. The instrument could not be used to examine certain other invertebrates and fishes because of their possession of compound eyes; e. g., both insects and crabs have eyes of an essentially different structure which usually do not possess a pupil. In such cases other experiments are employed. The experimenter found that many crabs, caterpillars, and fish constantly seek the brightest portion of their containers and show themselves sensitive to the faintest degree of light perceptible to an ordinary eye. On the other hand, some of the invertebrates seek the darkest part of their containers, while many shipworms retreat with lightning-like speed at the least decrease of light, such as that occasioned by a passing shadow.

"Experiments with about a hundred different kinds of animals convinced Mr. von Hess that the general belief of the existence of a color sense in fishes and invertebrate animals is entirely without foundation. He remarks further: 'It was long ago

observed that ants and certain crabs exhibit reactions to ultra-violet rays imperceptible to our own senses. . . . Very recent experiments show that many insects are surprisingly sensitive to these rays. Bees, for example, whose habit it is always to go toward the light, turn without exception toward a field rich in ultra-violet rays. . . . This may explain why bees, crabs, caterpillars, etc., seem to prefer a given color in spite of being color-blind—the reason is that the said color is rich in ultra-violet rays.”

These new ideas are highly significant, the writer notes, with respect to Darwin's theory of the effect exerted by bright colors in plants and animals, especially his theory of the part played by bright colors in certain fishes and birds as means of attraction for the opposite sex. Mr. von Hess remarks that these theories can be accepted only when three preliminary conditions are fulfilled. He says:

“In the first place, the mixture of rays coming from the colored organism must have the same composition as that in which they



THE SPIDER AT THE SPINNING-WHEEL

Mr. Tolhurst, whose microscopic motion-pictures of insects are discussed on another page, thought he would test the spider's spinning power. He made this tiny spinning-wheel, attached one end of the spider's web to it, and began to turn the crank. The spider spun at the rate of 280 feet per minute.

strike our own retina. Second, the nervous apparatus of the animal's eye must be similar to that of the middle portion of the retina of a normal person, since this is the only part which is sensitive to color. Thirdly, we must assume the animal to possess a certain amount of esthetic sense, enabling it to exhibit a preference for one color rather than another.”

Mr. von Hess also called special attention, in the case of fishes, to the difference in color produced by the depth of the water, saying:

“Water is never entirely colorless, but usually possesses a greenish blue or blue tone even at depths of a few meters; hence the red and yellow rays of sunlight are almost entirely absorbed by it. Therefore, when a fish which exhibits bright colors on land lives at a depth of 60 meters beneath the surface, as actually happens in certain cases, even an eye capable of perceiving color could not perceive the red tones which the fish shows upon its sides when brought to the surface. . . . Again, certain creatures living more than a thousand meters under water are most splendidly colored, tho at this depth not the faintest ray of light is visible; in such cases, therefore, the theory that these colors are intended either for adornment or for warning is entirely excluded. One can easily get an idea of the transformation of color even a few meters beneath the surface of the water by looking through dark green glasses: red, yellowish red, and yellow will appear dark gray, almost black, and since these are the very colors conspicuous in the so-called nuptial coloring it is obvious that this theory of sexual attraction through color is inadmissible in all such cases.”

The writer says in conclusion:

“As far as humans are concerned, observation shows that out of 100 men 96 agree in identifying or in discriminating colors, while the remaining four show defective appreciation. These latter are color-blind. This defect is about ten times less frequent in women. Color-blindness is congenital and incurable and it is

due to an unknown condition of the retina or nerve centers, or both, and must be distinguished from transient color-blindness. Fortunately, in the human it is quite abnormal, and on no such basis of frequent occurrence as appears to be the case with animals.”

A GERM-DESTROYING FERMENT

CURATIVE POWERS OF BACTERIOPHAGE, a mysterious product of Nature's laboratory, which dissolves and destroys the bacteria of disease, were described by Dr. Ralph C. Spence and Dr. Earl B. McKinley of the Baylor University College of Medicine of Dallas, Texas, in a report to the Southern Medical Association, recently. They related how by use of bacteriophage they cured 18 out of 20 children suffering from a severe form of dysentery, while among other children, not so treated, the mortality was 40 per cent. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

“Bacteriophage was discovered by Dr. F. d'Herelle of the Pasteur Institute of Paris in 1917, and was first thought to be an ultra-microscopic form of bacteria which preyed upon the bacteria causing disease. More recent investigations indicate that it is a chemical substance resembling a ferment. It is produced in the intestines of persons suffering from infectious disease and may be isolated in a pure state. Cultures are made of the infected material from the patient. These produce more disease germs, and bacteriophage. The germs may all be filtered out of the solution, leaving a pure culture of bacteriophage.

“If a minute quantity of this mysterious solution then be added to a test-tube full of a culture of deadly germs, the germs are all dissolved, ‘eaten’ by the bacteriophage, whose name, derived from the Greek, means literally, ‘bacteria-eater.’ Not only does the bacteriophage ‘carry on’ in a test-tube, but if administered to a sufferer from the disease it will apparently eat up the germs which are killing him and cause quick recovery.

“This is what happened in the cases reported by the doctors: The twenty children, varying in age from four months to six and a half years, had been ill on the average for a little longer than three days with the deadly ‘bacillary dysentery.’ Their average maximum fever had been a little more than 103 degrees. From the beginning of treatment to complete recovery was less than six days on the average, and there were no recurrences. In cases not treated by the bacteriophage, and which recovered, the average time required for recovery was nineteen days.

“Two of the twenty children died after bacteriophage treatment. Of these one was a ‘cretin,’ an idiot dwarf as the result of an insufficient thyroid gland; the other was apparently on the way to recovery, when it ate green apples and died in convulsions. Of twelve children not given bacteriophage treatment, but cared for otherwise according to the best practise, five died.

“In addition to these cases, Dr. McKinley has reported the cure of suppurating wounds by local applications of bacteriophage, and other doctors in different parts of the world have recently reported cures of typhoid fever, blood-poisoning, and other infections by similar treatment. Drs. Spence and McKinley conclude as a result of all these observations that:

“‘The bacteriophage holds enormous possibilities as a new weapon for fighting infectious diseases.’”

STUDYING LANGUAGES BY RADIO—The broadcasting station at Manchester, England, is reported to be supplying its patrons with short programs in French, Spanish, German and Italian, in addition to the regular English program, says the “Broadcast” department of *Popular Radio* (New York):

“It is usually admitted that the chief difficulty in mastering any foreign language is lack of opportunity for hearing it spoken regularly. This radio innovation ought to provide an easy means for this without the expense of foreign travel. Many prophets have predicted that radio is to give us a universal language. Perhaps it will, but there is another possibility. When listening becomes regularly international, which it will soon if the improvement of apparatus continues, it may be that radio listeners will learn *all* the languages. Many travelers have remarked that most of the natives of Switzerland, because of constant contact with many languages, speak French, English, German and Italian equally well. There is no reason why this should not be general all over the world.”

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THOSE AMAZING RUSSIAN PLAYERS

STANISLAVSKY, HEAD of the Moscow Art-Players, told Eleanora Duse that it was her example that first inspired his efforts in forming his famous organization. Duse, after being the chief guest at the opening of the Russian season in New York, "grieves that she can not play with such an organization." She sent them her compliments "for their repertoire, for the fact that they have no merely theatrical plays such as are customary in any other European theater, and for the absence of the Parisian genre." The Russians now return for a second season, bringing half a dozen new plays of such varied character as to intensify the impression of amazing versatility which they made last year. They are presenting Dostoevsky's "Brothers Karamazoff," Ibsen's "Enemy of the People," Goldoni's "Mistress of the Inn," Knut Hamsun's "In the Claws of Life," and Chekhov, their old standby, in "Ivanoff." There is also a Russian comedy, "Enough Stupidity in Every Wise Man." Some of these are not considered good plays, from the theater's standpoint; but that is what Duse praises the Russians for using. Our general public are not renewing all their last year's fervors; but the Russians among us are grateful for their opportunities and are filling the great upper reaches of the Jolson Theater. Of course people

whose names appear in the papers attended the first night. *The Daily News* tells us that "dozens of Social Registerites were among the hundred or more persons compelled to stand throughout the first act." For the Russians have a disconcerting habit of beginning the play at eight o'clock, to give themselves time, and they object to the disturbance made by late-comers.

The play was the "Brothers Karamazoff," and Duse's letter contained the declaration that "last night's performance has taught her many things, and to-day she is sitting with Dostoevsky and poring over his pages and living with the memories of the past." The famous novel was not "dramatized" as Copeau gave it with his Vieux Colombier players a few years ago, but presented in a series of scenes linked together by a reader who performed the service of a sort of chorus, but not meeting much critical favor. *The World's* Mr. Broun, who resists the glamour of most of our foreign entertainers, is an avowed Russophile—

"They have provided for the present production a reader who lives in a little coop at one side of the stage, and occasionally

interrupts the proceedings with snatches of irrelevant and highly accented English. Thus, it is disturbing to have the characters suddenly transformed to waxworks while the little man in the pulpit announces that one of the players is going to relate the whole episode of how *Dmitry* 'beat his father up.' In our school we were always taught to say 'beat up his father,' but there is no need to be pedantic about it. Tho the explanatory passages were of great lucidity and marvelous in diction, they would still be destructive to dramatic illusion.

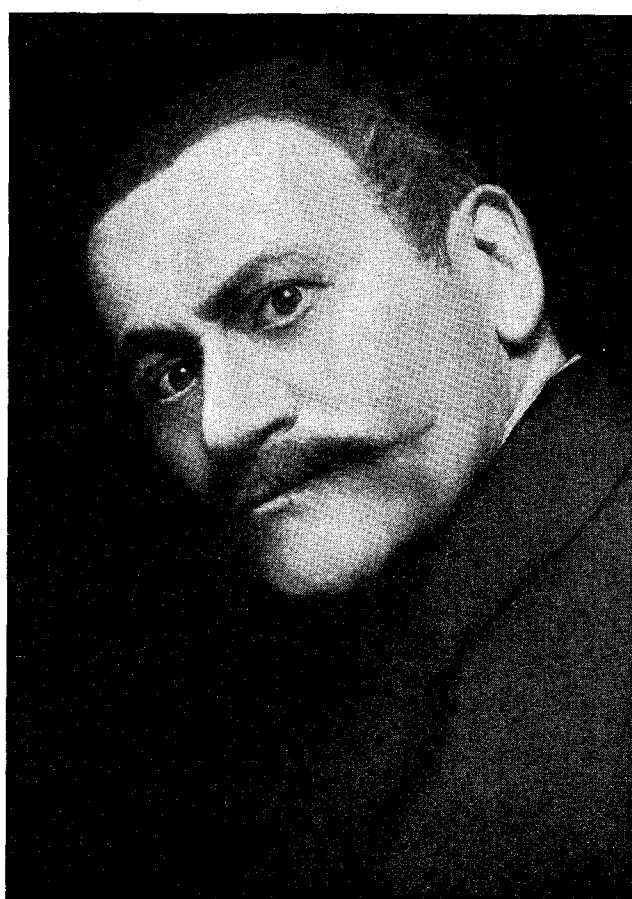
"However, there is nothing in heaven or on earth which can wholly beat down the fervor and power of the Moscow players. There are moments in 'The Brothers Karamazoff' as thrilling as anything in their repertoire. We have particularly in mind an episode which presents a carouse in an inn. Actors are seldom convincing in simulating high jinks, but this rough-and-tumble party is done with the best good-will in the world. No group of Yale freshmen just in town after a football victory could celebrate with more thoroughgoing ardor. Every snatch of song and each bout of hilarious dancing suggests a completely impromptu spirit.

"In addition to the fine inn scene there is Katchaloff's long monolog (done last year as a single episode), in which the half-crazed *Dmitry* soliloquizes, or rather carries on a dialog with himself, concerning the relation of man to God and devil. This is probably as difficult a piece of playing as has ever fallen to any actor, and it is magnificently accomplished by Katchaloff, who is more vocally versatile than any living person in the theater of our day."

Turning from their somber native drama the Russians rollick through an Italian eighteenth-century farce, using a version of Goldoni's "La Locandiera," tho named for our convenience "The Mistress of the Inn." Mr. Hammond, of *The Tribune*, writes:

"If the Russians had not had such great fun last night in their performance of 'La Locandiera,' it would have been to us a bore. It was as much of a comedy as is green old age when unconscious of decays. But when the players of the Moscow Art Theater are released from the straitjacket and booby-hatches of serious Moscovy art movements, their romping is refreshment. *Mirandolina*, a shrewd and handsome Italian innkeeper, flirts with a Marquis, a Count and a Cavalier, and after bringing them all to her feet marries her head-waiter. When Duse lightened the gloom of her repertoire with the comedy of *Mirandolina* it was a *tour de force*, as is now the saying on polyglot Broadway. But when the mischievous Miss Olga Pizhova enacts the rôle of Papa Goldoni's temptress she has opposition from the great Stanislavsky, Knipper-Tehekova, Vishnevsky and Burdzhloff, to say nothing of the astute Bulgarova.

"At any rate, 'The Mistress of the Inn' permits you to see the Russians at frolic. They revel in its soft trivialities as if upon



Photograph by courtesy of Morris Gest

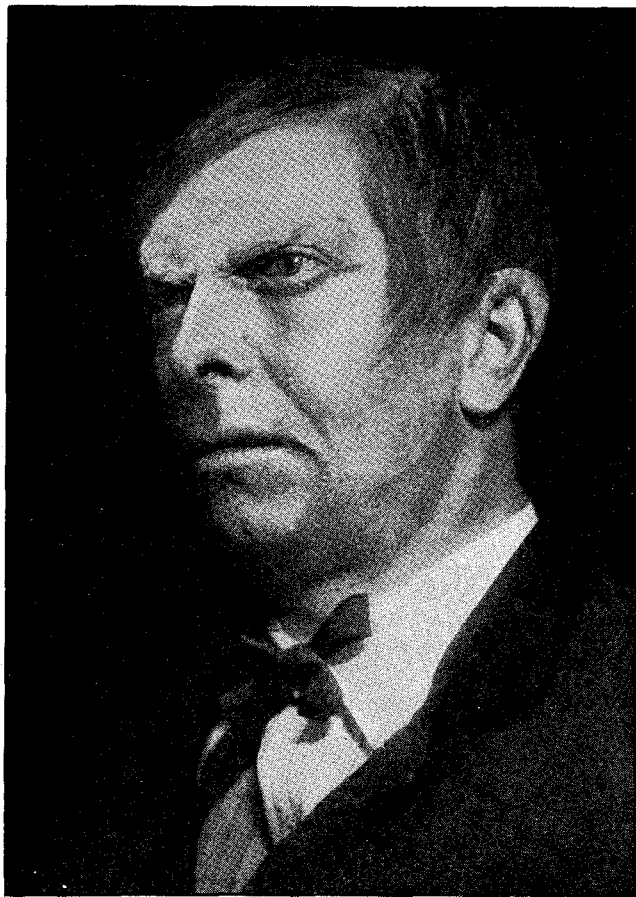
THE MAD BROTHER OF THE KARAMAZOFFS

This enigmatic figure of Dostoevsky's novel is amazingly realized by one of the leading Russian actors, Leonid M. Leonidoff.

a vacation. They abound in color and vivid moments, and they fascinate. This vague witness believes that when Mr. Stanislavsky laughed last night in his scenes with *Mirandolina* it was a real, not a stage, laugh."

Mr. Woolcott, in *The Herald*, shows an American playwright how he might aspire to enter the repertory of the Russians:

"'In the Claws of Life' is the work of Knut Hamsun, the Norwegian novelist of whose very existence America remained obli-



Courtesy of Morris Gest

A TRIUMPH OF "MAKE-UP"

Note the "criminal ears" and beetling brows of the sinister *Smerdyakoff* as *Loyff Bulgakoff* presents him in "The Brothers Karamazoff," played by the Moscow Art Theater Players.

ous until three or four years ago, when the awarding of the Nobel prize to him singled him out as a river boat searchlight suddenly picks out a house on the Hudson shore. Then America read him assiduously and took a melancholy pride in the fact that he once was a motorman on a Chicago street-car. Moscow, however, seems to have become interested in Hamsun somewhat sooner than Chicago did. The players of Stanislavsky's troupe discovered him more than ten years ago. Or perhaps it would be better to say that he discovered them. For he sent them the manuscript of 'In the Claws of Life' as a gift, and they produced it at home more than a dozen years ago—produced it before ever his own Christiania laid eyes upon it.

"It is an engrossing play of love and jealousy and death. A fading adventuress, married at last to a rich old man, but still fretting for the young lovers who exploit and then evade her, is palsied with jealousy of a young, placid girl of the city, and in the climax of the third act tries by a thousand lures to drag her to where a caged and coiled cobra will find her flesh within reach of its fangs. The snake once released finds another victim and the curtain falls on a scene of extraordinary paroxysm. It is, you see, such a piece as would delight a dozen of our mellowing actresses, and you must not blench with surprise next season if you find one of them touring zealously up and down this land in an elegant production of 'In the Claws of Life.'

"Here the rôle falls to Tchekhov. She is admirable. Admirable beyond words to tell is Katchaloff, who comes forth this time as a coarse, hearty, cheerful, travel-stained, amatory man of the world—one of those precipitous and precipitating fellows who,

with their hat pushed back and their hands in their pockets, have strode into a hundred English comedies, put to shame all the effete fellows among the local lovmakers, chatted casually of Burma and the Klondike, and, in the last act, departed forever to Penang in the Straits Settlement. This one, for variety's sake, dies of snake bite in Norway before your eyes. And Katchaloff adds to the fundamentals of his art the not unimportant (but not most important) necromancy of disguise. In the jovial and leonine fellow with the large manners who chuckles breezily through Hamsun's piece you would never recognize the scant, tremulous fellow who caves in under the weight of *Czar Feodor's* crown."

In many of the Moscow Art Theater's plays there is a "mob scene" or exhibition of crowded ensemble playing; that in Ibsen's "Enemy of the People" reaches the high-water mark, as "Metcalfe" shows us in *The Wall Street Journal*:

"The village meeting scene was a revelation in stage possibilities. It enlisted the services of every member of the Russian company, many of them with nothing more important to do than in our theater is committed to the most incompetent super. Even so great an actor as Moskvina was content to be an ordinary cripple on crutches without a word to utter. As the curtain went up the stage was empty except for the rows of chairs and the platform furniture. Then the early comers began to straggle in and occupied themselves with choosing from so many places, which would be the best to occupy. Then they came in greater numbers and of all kinds of types, even including the village drunkard. Barring the difference of costumes, it might have been the exact reproduction of the way folks gather at a town meeting over here with their greetings, their shifting of seats, their whispered comments as others came in and then the sudden cessation of buzzing when a speaker mounted the platform. Every member of the crowd was acting and acting well an individual part. When it came to the expression of crowd emotion we had every individual on the stage contributing an individual bit to a convincing whole. It was one of the best, if not the best, crowd scenes ever on our stage.

"The Soviet leave of absence for the members of this company expires in April. They may not be homesick, but they can sing with absolute truth 'there's no place like home.'"

GOMPERS AND COBB JABBING THE LITERATI

"MODERN LITERATURE"—it is not the younger generation so mentioned this time—bears the brunt of two recent attacks. As the assailants are American—Mr. Gompers and Mr. Irvin S. Cobb—we assume that it is our own linen hung out on the line. Mr. Gompers finds the cause of Communism, as propagated by the Russian Soviet Government, much assisted by our irresponsible "Intelligentsia," meaning book-reviewers, dramatic critics, columnists. Mr. Cobb goes for the purveyors of "superrealism and the deliberate chaotic style." The *New York World*, in different issues, gives currency to both these onslaughts. Mr. Gompers is presenting "phases of the labor situation of interest to all Americans." He tells us about a Communist organization in the United States, "backed up by the Soviet dictatorship in Moscow as a part of a world revolutionary program for the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat," and he also makes the following charge:

"Many persons in the United States who have managed to make for themselves reputations in the intellectual world have been so completely hypnotized by the Communist propaganda, that the propaganda itself has been able to establish something of a reputation for sanity and respectability.

"This latter manifestation is one of the most amazing features of the whole situation regarding Communism. The most important fact about Communism, so far as Americans are concerned, is that it is the antithesis of democracy.

"Dictatorship is the inescapable conclusion of Communist operations. It is the goal of the Communist movement. It lies at the end of the road, the objective constantly in mind and constantly preached.

"But men and women possess of American names, possess of intelligence and education, are part and parcel of the Communist

propaganda. They take orders from the Communist machine. They function as lackeys of Lenin and Trotzky.

"They are in reality the subordinates of the unspeakable Karl Radek, chief of the Communist propaganda machine in Moscow. Radek out-bohemias the most unwashed and freakish bohemian of Greenwich Village.

"It is a source of constant surprise that men and women in America of supposedly honest progressive tendencies are so prone to accept at face value the radical intelligentsia which has attached itself to the Soviet retinue.

"But there are always those who, with uplifted hands and clouded vision, stand marching to the clouds, clutching toward rainbows, giving little meaning to the facts of life. The intelligentsia, however, is one of the principal sources of propaganda strength in the United States.

"I suppose I shall be disputed by the coterie of the elect if I say that within a large group of literary more-or-less-celebrities it is almost impossible to find presentation for any thought or argument that does harm to the Soviet cause. There is a well-recognized group of this character, and its power is enormous.

"It includes book reviewers, dramatic critics, writers of special departments, and of so-called newspaper columns, writers of books and a certain type of public speakers, and even ministers of the Gospel. It is not only powerful, but it pretends to such a lofty state of infallibility and superintelligence as to dwarf the utterances—in their own minds at least—of those who possess more facts but less of glamour."

Turning to Mr. Cobb, who was recently down in New Orleans talking to some group, possibly literary, we find that he doesn't like the superrealistic writers, and he comforts himself with the reflection that "nothing gets old-fashioned so fast as modern literature." This is a sample of his reaction:

"I know the crowd you mean. They are so busy discovering sex and garbage they have forgotten beauty exists in the world. And they have become so fascinated with the words themselves they have forgotten that words are supposed to convey something to the mind other than mere sound.

"Take the case of Chicago, for instance. Chicago woke up one morning and discovered that there were a lot of writers there. Bang! The 'Chicago School' came into being. They didn't seem to realize that writers are somewhat like skunks; get enough of 'em together and you have a bad smell.

"Not that I'm saying they can't write. Some of them can; but they are floundering around in a maze of words. Chicago seems to be suffering from nervous culture. Many of her writers are writing propaganda—and propaganda is never art. It can't be. And then many writers confuse smut with sex. Dirty stuff; no reason for writing it.

"The world has been full of sex since the beginning—and it will continue to be full of sex until the end of things. But there is nothing new in that—despite the fact that some youngster is constantly discovering it—and shouting out his discovery to the world.

"Many people seem to blame this wave in literature on the war. I don't believe the war had anything to do with it. There have been other such waves before—and there will be again. But the times usually swing back to normal, and they're headed that way now.

"You know, I regret the death of Emerson Hough, the man who wrote 'The Covered Wagon,' and other good early-American stories. His things have a big sweep and they seem typically

American to me. Much more American than all this chaotic stuff the 'moderns' are shouting over. I have found no real originality in it. Just words.

"They try so pitifully hard to be up-to-the-minute, and it can't be done. You sit down to write a novel of to-day—and by the time you have finished it is a novel of yesterday. Already old-fashioned. You have to wait until to-day has crystallized into yesterday before you can describe it accurately. . . .

"Well, I'm going duck hunting."



Courtesy of Morris Gest

WHEN THEY TURN TO COMEDY

The Moscow Art Theater players are as much at home in the Goldoni farce, 'The Mistress of the Inn' (*La Locandiera*), as in their somber Russian plays. In this scene Stanislavsky, the organizer of the Moscow Art Theater, as *Cavalier di Ripafratta* supports Olga Pishova as *Mirandolina*.

The *Boston Transcript*, overhearing Mr. Cobb, tries the effect of one of its own "Broadsides":

"Mr. Irvin S. Cobb has spoken, and he has said what a great many besides him think, tho all of them may not be so genial or so well known as he. Of those ladies and gentlemen who combine physiology and novel-writing, he says that 'they are so busy discovering sex and garbage they have forgotten beauty exists in the world,' a pronouncement that we feel will earn him the grave displeasure of those who massage a certain public taste. His brutal joining of 'sex' and 'garbage' is more than unfortunate and shows that he is not an artist, not alive to those strange, unutterable and umbilical agitations that many ingenious writers assure us are the gospel of real thought and literature. He seems not sensible of the cosmic teemings and, worst of all, inveterately old-fashioned.

"Our pen falters as we transcribe other of his words, they are so violent, so prejudiced, so utterly contemptuous of what real literature must be to-day or sink back to the level of Shakespeare and Hawthorne. Yet transcribe them we must, for we owe you this duty, fair reader, painful tho it be. He says in as many words of some writers that 'get enough of 'em together and you have a bad smell.' This we consider a most personal remark to make and we fear Mr. Cobb will be sharply taken to task for such a piece of criticism. And then this archaic man asserts that there is no reason for writing dirty stuff, when he ought to be enough acquainted with the market conditions to know that such stuff sells well. This is what comes of not being alert.

"Mr. Cobb proceeds still further and says that there is nothing new in sex—the world has known of it for some years, in fact has always been full of it. How could he say such a thing when it is a well known fact that sex has but recently been discovered? And by a school of writers far and away better than any that preceded them. Mr. Cobb, when he uttered these pathetic blasphemies, was in New Orleans, or so the newspapers said, and it may be that the atmosphere affected him and his critical

faculties became languorous. But we are uneasy for him when we think of what will happen when he has worked his way further north, where there is no gumbo and literature is taken almost as seriously as sex. It is a shock to hear him say: 'you sit down to write a novel of to-day—and by the time you have finished, it is a novel of yesterday,' because we thought that yesterday had been definitely disposed of, buried, and waved away."

THE RADICAL DEFECT IN THE AMERICAN SHORT STORY

A LITTLE LESS EARNESTNESS and tension in our short stories and a little more ease." This is the desideratum put forward by one who performs the annual self-imposed feat of reading our magazine output of short fiction, and ranging them as good, better, best. Mr. Edward O'Brien's article covers two pages in the *Boston Transcript* for December 1, and there one may find the whole debt owed to our serial publications for a year's entertainment, stretching from October, 1922, to September, 1923. The strain upon any one reader of all this must react in a cry for mercy, but Mr. O'Brien shows himself indefatigable for the best, and is generous enough to discover a list of 133 that are dignified by his three stars of excellence. These are not "great" stories. "A year which produced one great story would be an exceptional one." What he lists may be taken to represent "the equivalent of six or seven volumes worthy of republication among all the stories published during the period under consideration." Even this superlist, we may take it, does not escape the stricture which he advances as a generalized criticism:

"I would give a great deal for a more relaxed humanism. I am tired of our sense of strain, and I doubt its value. It seems to me to be chiefly machinery for machinery's sake, a card catalog of the human mind after the mental vultures have picked it. Why can we not cultivate the loafabilities a bit more, to use Joe Gould's excellent phrase, and stop striking noble attitudes? The American short-story writer is so self-conscious about structure, and so stiff in his mental attitude toward his gospel, that his reader can seldom relax. The bad writers drug us; the others tire us. Meanwhile, I dare say, Chekhov and Maupassant are selling shoestrings on Broadway.

"If the short story is to be standardized, I suggest that New York business men might well erect an assembling plant upon University Heights, or any suitable location which they may choose, and offer prizes for the inventor of the cheapest and most durable model. If cheapness is what is most desired, let us put a greater premium upon it. If durability is merely a matter of structure, let us offer a great reward to our short-story engineers. Once the model is whittled into shape, endless reproduction without toil will then ensue.

"But if the short story is to be a work of art, we shall proceed in a very different manner."

Mr. O'Brien speaks of this "radical defect in the American short story" as the "result of a certain grave defect in American life." In his volume of the stories of the preceding year, he says,

"I pointed out the tragedy of the American artist as the history of our literature reveals it, and among our story-tellers such men as Hawthorne, Poe, Melville, Crane, Bierce, Jack London and Harris Merton Lyon were used as illustrations of the insufficient fertilization of American soil and the cramping nature of the restrictions imposed by Americans upon the artist. Since publishing this book I have had many letters from American story-tellers of repute bearing witness to the exactitude of my analysis, and reinforcing my position by much unpublished literary history.

"D. H. Lawrence, in a noteworthy book, entitled 'Studies in Classic American Literature,' has come to very similar conclusions. 'Americans have always been at a certain tension. Their liberty is a thing of sheer will, sheer tension; a liberty of Thou Shalt Not,' he says, and he goes on to point out that 'mastery, kingship, fatherhood had their power destroyed at the time of the Renaissance, and it was precisely at this moment that the great drift over the Atlantic started.' He finds us 'a vast republic of escaped slaves, and a minority of earnest, self-tortured people.'

"Now I hold no general brief for Mr. Lawrence, but I must confess that I find his conclusions about us difficult to escape. . . .

"I am not at all interested in formulæ, and organized criticism at its best would be nothing more than dead criticism, as all dogmatic interpretation of life is always dead. What has interested me, to the exclusion of other things, is the fresh, living current which flows through the best American work, and the psychological and imaginative reality which American writers have conferred upon it.

"No substance is of importance in fiction, unless it is organic substance, that is to say, substance in which the pulse of life is beating. Inorganic fiction has been our curse in the past, and bids fair to remain so, unless we exercise much greater artistic discrimination than we display at present."

DAISY ASHFORD CERTIFIED

THE DAISY ASHFORD MYTH will never down; it has already become folk-lore. The myth is that Sir James Barrie wrote "The Young Visitors," and you can't disprove it. But the English novelist Frank Swinnerton is here on the inevitable lecture tour, and he knows the facts and played a leading part in the game. He "discovered" the manuscript and induced Barrie to "introduce" it to the public. Mr. Swinnerton lays his hand on his heart. But out in Des Moines, which Mr. Swinnerton will pass, with or without stopping, on his coast to coast tour, *The Capital* observes:

"The average reader will probably continue to believe that there is some mystery in connection with the origin of this charming little romance of child life. If the book actually was written by a child of nine, and we are implored to believe that it was, it is quite the most spectacular thing in all the world's history of precocious children."

Mr. Swinnerton, in his interview with the *New York Times*, brings us the first news that the editor who printed excerpts from Sherwood Anderson's "Many Marriages" was sent to jail for four months. We reported the case in our issue of November 24. But let us read first about the Daisy Ashford case:

"It was in his capacity as reader for Chatto & Windus, London publishers, that a friend of Daisy Ashford placed the manuscript in his hand, said Mr. Swinnerton. The book, penciled in a childish scrawl, was written by Daisy Ashford at the age of nine and rescued from a trunk twenty years later.

"Mr. Swinnerton showed it to friends, who roared with laughter. He took it to Sir James, who thought it 'a tremendous lark,' but declined to write a preface. He suggested three names, but Mr. Swinnerton finally won him over. The result was 3,000 words from the pen of Sir James, an income to Miss Ashford of \$100,000 from the sale of 300,000 copies of the book, and the refusal of a chuckling world of readers to believe that a pen other than that of Barrie wrote the book.

"At the time of publication Miss Ashford was engaged to be married to James Devlin, but they possess no funds to buy the farm they coveted. The royalties from the book enabled the couple to be married and to purchase the farm and stock it. A new arrival in the Devlin family is heralded as a 'young visitor.'

"But the report still persists that Barrie wrote the book," commented Mr. Swinnerton. 'The other day A. G. Gardiner poked me in the ribs and said that of course Barrie didn't write it, and then he laughed.'

"Mr. Swinnerton thought it 'quiteridiculous' for a London judge to sentence the publisher of *The Sporting Times* to jail for four months because he printed excerpts from Sherwood Anderson's 'Many Marriages.' In his opinion, Mr. Anderson was a man of great ability, aiming to pioneer in a field that is beyond the present-day form of the accepted novel, but he thought that Mr. Anderson lacked humor and had not quite 'grasped the nettle.'

"English readers did not take to Sinclair Lewis's 'Main Street,' according to Mr. Swinnerton, but they have been eagerly reading 'Babbitt.' They could not quite understand the first-named book, he said, but they accepted 'Babbitt' as 'a great comic picture.'

"Mr. Swinnerton, who declared he had crept into journalism through the back door of book publishing, has written dramatic criticisms and book reviews for the *Manchester Guardian*. He is on a three months' visit, during which arrangements will be made for publishing a complete set of his books. His latest novel is 'Young Felix.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A SPONGE FOR THE STAGE

EVEN SUEZ WOULD BLUSH at some of the plays now being staged in New York, according to several indignant protests, whose drastic and definite tone has started the mills of the law to grinding and brought the threat of prosecution to the accused violators of the penal law relating to obscene plays. Seven separate agencies, in which are included a police committee, the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Church, the New York Federation of Churches, the Play Jury Committee of the theatrical interests, the Methodist Episcopal Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, Dr. S. Edward Young's Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and the Society for the Suppression of Vice, are engaged in the crusade. A reporter for the New York *Morning Telegraph*, a paper devoted to stage and sports, sarcastically observes that the stage is to be "vacuum-cleaned, dry-cleaned and laundered," but most of the press view the situation more seriously, and evince a desire that there be some sort of clean-up. Even from behind the scenes—from Fred Stone and Marie Dressler, noted vaudevillians, and from Wilton Lackaye, eminent among stars—comes the agreement that there are spots to be cleaned of their filth. It was after the "terrible character" of some of the plays had been described and denounced by various organizations that Judge Cornelius F. Collins, in General Sessions, ordered a grand jury to make a thorough investigation of all salacious plays now being performed, and that District-Attorney Banton gave his assurance that he was ready to prosecute violators. The first, the frankest, and the most drastic accusation was brought by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, in its clippingsheet, wherein we are told:

"For the first time the New York theater has sunk to depths of indecency which must be characterized as alien.

"In years past there has been dirt upon the American stage, but it has been American dirt. It has been foulness which Americans could understand, and while it represented what was lowest in American life, was still human and not beastly.

"At present shows are on the American stage which are as foreign to America as anything which would be tolerated in Suez.

"Never before have leading theatrical producers made such a public appeal in prominent theaters to the physical side of sex emotion. What has heretofore been intimate and personal is dragged out in indecent display. It is not American. It never has been American. It never will be American.

"The daily theater attendance of New York City is nearly seven hundred thousand. Undeniably New York sets the theatrical standards for the country. Effort is now being made on the part of some theatrical producers to set these standards on the level of the bawdy house, to fix theater dialog in the language of the 'longshore saloon. The remedy and the duty are in the hands of New York, and America expects New York to prove itself American. Rally to the support of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; of the Society for the Suppression of Vice; of the Christian ministers and faithful officials who are calling Americans to rally around the standard of America in New York."

The indictment is not of the stage as a whole, of course, and both the Episcopal and the Methodist commissions are said to believe that the majority of plays in New York are unimpeachable, and that most of the producers are reputable men who do not wish to pander to the morbid and the obscene. But the line is definitely drawn against some of the plays. Hearing of their alleged salaciousness, Bishop William T. Manning requested the Social Service Commission of the Episcopal Church of the New York diocese to begin an immediate investigation. Cannily, it is said, he refused to name any of the plays listed in the

complaints, thus, we are told, disappointing those producers and managers who might have been expecting full coffers from such an unsolicited advertising. City officials are also aroused. Acting Mayor Murray Hulbert is reported to have asked citizens to complain promptly against plays that offend their moral sense, and Commissioner of Licenses August W. Glatzmayer is reported to have announced that any complaint supported by his investigation would be taken immediately to the grand jury. First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach is endeavoring to combine all the crusading agencies into one fighting force. "Conditions on the stage are unwholesome," he is quoted as saying. "Our investigation, which is thorough and continuing steadily, has proved to us that the stage is being corrupted this season to an unprecedented extent." Some people, says Fred Stone, as he is quoted in the New York *Herald*, "make a holler about playing Sunday night shows. They better look at the shows that are playing all the week on Broadway." A lot of these, says the actor, "have got to be cleaned up, not on Sunday night, but every night of the week. You can't be good on Sunday and bad on Monday, Tuesday, twice on Wednesday and Saturday, and every other day of the week."

No less active in cooperating with the effort to clean the stage is the Catholic Theater Movement, which, we read in the New York *Catholic News*, has been working quietly but effectively to suppress salacious shows, largely through its efforts to have Catholics withhold their patronage from offending theaters. Two of the chief features of the movement is the publication of a "white list," and the requirement that the members pledge themselves to avoid theaters showing plays or pictures of a questionable nature. It is purposed "to preserve the true idea that vice is vile and purity beautiful: to show the producers of immoral plays that we are a unit against them and must be reckoned with." Many of the producers, we are told, have been moved accordingly.

At first the producers of accused immoral plays were inclined, we are told, to pay no heed to the protests. Within a few days of united church action, however, they underwent a change of heart, and Deets Pickett, resident secretary in Washington of the Methodist Board, informed District-Attorney Banton that objectionable passages in plays he had denounced had been deleted. Both men are reported to have agreed that it is better to let the producers "clean up" if they will. However, says Mr. Pickett, as he is quoted in press reports,

"Merely temporary changes in dialog and costuming should not allay indignation unless action can be taken under present laws which will deter theatrical producers in the future.

"The city should have a license system under which permits to operate theaters would be revocable for due and proved cause. It should be remembered that New York has the duty, responsibility and privilege of acting for the entire country in this matter. The New York theater is the American theater.

"It would be absurd to expect the theater to conform to the standards which the Methodist church erects for its own communicants. There are standards of common decency, however, which are common to all Americans, Christian, Catholic, Jew and unbeliever. The theater should be required to measure up to this minimum standard.

"The vast majority of stage people are self-respecting and clean-minded. They want decent scenes, especially the women of the stage, who should at this time in their own interest demand a thorough house-cleaning."

Censorship—that bogey of the arts—will be the answer to all this agitation, unless the filth is permanently removed, think

some observers. Certainly the agitation is serious, says the *New York Times*. It is a condition, not a theory, that the producers confront, and the producers "will get the worst of it if they do not remove some of the grounds for objection, either by refutation or by expurgation." And if censorship comes, observes the *Albany Evening Journal*, the producers have only themselves to blame. "They seem to have gone on the theory that a crowded house means that the play has the sanction of the entire public. Conditions this season are worse than ever with productions featuring scantily clad women and those exploiting sex themes." The vulgarity displayed in some of the shows, says the *Omaha World-Herald*, has brought denunciation from artists who are by no means of the prude and mock-modest type. The censorious spirit is obnoxious to the average American as are indecent amusements to seekers of wholesome amusement, we are told:

"But a whole community will respect and support the voice of the church that would help us to overcome evil with good. Too often the church has been engrossed in saving itself by withdrawing from contact with the 'worldly.' And those who cater to the appetite for amusement have sadly underestimated the desire of people for entertainment that moves their better nature. Thunderous applause often greets the base and crude innuendo or the bestial suggestion. The savage in us is not subdued altogether. But the reception given to a really fine portrayal of human nature at its best is generally greater than, tho not so boisterous as that, given to the show that takes us back to our worst selves.

"What producers have to keep in mind is the fact that the public may wink at and support a certain amount of vulgarity. But if producers insist in shocking the finer sensibilities that religion and ethics have developed in us, the business at last comes to a show-down that ranges the forces of decency against those of indecency in open war. If producers of unclean amusement are not too dull, they will sense the situation and clean house before they are forced to."

Americans are liberal enough in their outlook upon life, asserts the *Omaha Bee*, "yet they have a deep regard for certain of the proprieties, which some of the Gotham managers have entirely overlooked." "With shortsighted foolishness," says the *Washington Herald*, some of them "are crowding the moral limit, allowing coarse scenes, suggestive situations, obscene language, mere nakedness, to make their vulgar appeal," and of course—

"Such folly and brazenness will bring their own penalty. If a censorship is established, playwrights, actors, producers, managers, theater owners, the drama itself—all will suffer. And the public will be deprived of the joy of one of its most pleasurable, profitable, cultural entertainments.

"Better, therefore, the prompt, sympathetic, responsible, expert self-correction of those most concerned for the theater than a stupid, meddling, unsympathetic, destructive censorship that would smash a marble statue in order to remove some unsightly spots."

IS BELIEF IN THE VIRGIN BIRTH NECESSARY?

ATTACKS ON THE ANCIENT BULWARKS of the faith have drawn the return fire of the Episcopal House of Bishops, which, in a recent declaration ordered read in all the churches, reaffirms its faith in the Virgin Birth and the Apostles' Creed, and requires conformity to these doctrines on the part of all the clergy and as a condition to baptism. But the "liberal" leaders in the Episcopal ranks are not repelled, or even silenced, by the bishops' utterance, one prominent clergyman going so far as to advise that it be disregarded. In some

quarters this is taken to indicate the imminence of a split. On the other hand, it is felt that a church that has so long harbored minds of such diverse beliefs as may be found within the Episcopal fold is likely to continue its tolerance. Tho it is not so stated in the declaration, the impelling motive for its adoption and promulgation is said to be a petition, signed by Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania, and many others, calling attention to the alleged "Unitarian" utterances of Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts. At any rate, the preamble of the House of Bishops' declaration recites that the members are "aware of the wide-spread distress and disturbance of mind among many earnest church people, both clerical and lay, caused by several recent utterances concerning the Creeds," and that they "have been formally appealed to by eminent laymen as the Chief Pastors of the Church, solemnly pledged to uphold its Faith, for advice and guidance with regard to the questions thus raised." Some test for belief and for life, runs



IT'S HERESY, SAY "DEAR FRIENDS"

But Bishop William Lawrence publicly announces that he is "convinced that there is no essential connection between the belief in the Virgin Birth and a belief in the Incarnation."

the pronouncement, is reasonably required for admission to Christian society. Profession of the Apostles' Creed as a summary of Christian belief is set forth as the necessary requisite. Accordingly,

"It is irreconcilable with the vows voluntarily made at ordination for a minister of this Church to deny, or to suggest doubt as to, the facts and truths declared in the Apostles' Creed.

"To deny, or to treat as immaterial, belief in the Creed, in which at every regular service of the church both minister and congregation profess to believe, is to trifle with words, and can not but expose us to the suspicion and danger of dishonesty and unreality. Honesty in the use of language—to say what we mean and mean what we say—is not least important with regard to religious language, and especially in our approach to Almighty God, however imperfect, to express divine realities we may recognize human words to be. To explain away the statement, 'Conceived by the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary,' as if it referred to a birth in the ordinary way, of two human parents, under, perhaps, exceptionally holy conditions, is plainly an abuse of language. An ordinary birth could not have been so described, nor can the words of the Creed fairly be so understood.

"Objections to the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, or to the

bodily Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, are not only contrary to the Christian tradition, but have been abundantly answered by the best scholarship of the day.

"So far from imposing fetters on our thought, the Creeds, with their simple statement of great truths and facts without elaborate philosophical disquisition, give us a point of departure for free thought and speculation on the meaning and consequences of the facts revealed by God. The truth is never a barrier to thought. In belief, as in life, it is the truth that makes us free."

This is a declaration that means exactly what it says, observes *The Living Church*, the conservative organ of the Episcopal Church. "'Conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary,' is to make a positive statement that can not be made while one denies the fact of the Virgin Birth." The two statements are held to be mutually exclusive, so that they "can not be held simultaneously by the same person at the same time. And whoso is unable to affirm, and therefore to teach, explicitly each of the articles of the Creed, becomes, *ipso facto*, ineligible to occupy any teaching office in the Church."

But Bishop Williams raises the ever-harassing question as to fact, and says that he "can not but feel that the Church is placing undue confidence in her emphasis upon formal Creeds and their recital." In an address delivered in Boston on the occasion of the celebration of his thirtieth anniversary in the episcopal chair—published soon afterwards by Houghton Mifflin Company under the title, "Fifty Years"—Bishop Lawrence says that he was brought up to believe that Jesus was "conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary," and in his earlier ministry assumed, as has been generally assumed in Christian theology, that "this fact was an essential element in the Incarnation." But, he goes on,

"It is now well recognized that scholars are divided upon the question of the Virgin Birth, as to whether the stronger evidence leads to the confirmation of this as a fact or whether it is a tradition which must be re-examined. These scholars are not mere critics and skeptics, but are upon either side men of equal reverence, faith and belief in the Incarnation."

"With the conservatism of my nature I have always acceded to the tradition, but with a mind open to further light. Some thirty years ago, however, I was convinced that there is no essential connection between the belief in the Virgin Birth and a belief in the Incarnation. In giving expression to that conviction, which was founded on the careful study of a few American scholars, I was charged by friends dear to me with heresy. It is now a source of satisfaction to read in Bishop Gore's later works wherein he is defending the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, that he has come to the same conclusion."

In his "Belief in God," this leading scholar of the Anglican Church writes:

"I think that those who believe that the historical citadel (of the Creeds) can be maintained should insist that the question of the birth is secondary and not primary, viz., that question of faith in Jesus must rest still, where it was made to rest from the

beginning, on the life, teaching, death and resurrection of Jesus. On these, quite apart from any questions concerning His birth, the faith stood and still could stand."

When Bishop Lawrence and Bishop Gore, so prominently representing altogether different schools of thought, are in absolute agreement that it is "both historically and theologically erroneous" to insist that in order to hold the doctrine of the Incarnation one must hold also the doctrine of the Virgin Birth, says the liberal *Churchman* (Episcopal), "our communicants need have no fear whatever that belief in the Incarnation is being in the slightest degree undermined." Going further, Dr.

Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, who will be recalled by our readers as a militant liberal, asserts that the declaration of the House of Bishops is "reactionary." As he is quoted in the New York press, Dr. Grant says that the statement is also "discouraging to the young people who can not force their equipment into an understanding of the interpretation of the Creed. The church has gone on record, and it sounds like a new lock on the door." No less drastic in his characterization of the bishops' statement is Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, New York, who is quoted in the New York *Herald* as saying that the declaration is "a reactionary, 'fundamentalist' aberration, and will stand as a humiliating monument to Episcopal scholarship, and a witness to the utter lack of intelligent appreciation of the great advance in modern knowledge which these latter years have brought us." Dr. Reiland urges his parishioners to bide their time and not to "resign anything." In no vital respect whatever does Bishop Lawrence differ from Unitarians, says their organ, *The Christian Register*, adding:

"There are scores of Unitarians who this day say what he says, no more, and, by all means, no less. He has arrived at the liberal position. It is not an exaggeration for his clergy to say, as they do, that in the diocese of Massachusetts they can think what they please, and many of them, like him, are distinctly Unitarian. Only they say the old

words out of the Prayer Book on Sunday morning. But that hurts only themselves. It grieves God. Under the lead of their primate, now they ought not to be deceitful or ambiguous even in church.

"Even in church!"

To the Springfield *Republican* the situation is suggestive of a revival of heresy trials, but it does not believe such a development likely. However, *The Freeman* (New York) sees, under the circumstances, "no particular reason why the Protestant Episcopal Church, or at least so much of it as is disposed to follow its bishops, should not go over to Rome and be done with it. After all, there are advantages in being logical, even in religion; and where there appears to be essential unity of belief, there might as well be unity of organization."

A CAROL OF THE STAR

By MARGARET WIDDEMER

White Star shining all across the sky,
Do the shepherds follow still as you pass
by?

"Yes, the simple shepherds go still where
I guide—

If thou hast a simple heart, thou too shalt
walk beside!"

White Star gleaming over lands afar,
Do the Wise Men ride still where your
shadows are?

"Yes, the Wise Men travel where my
long ray lies—

Thou mayst bring thy gold as they, if
thou too wouldst be wise!"

White Star lighting all the clouds on high,
Do the angels sing yet, spread across the
sky?

"Yes, the angels hover, singing as of old—
Lift thy heart away from earth and touch
their wings of gold!"

White Star guiding down a singing wind,
Is there still a Stable that poor men may
find?

"Yes, the Stable waiteth, low and wide of
door—

Stoop thine head in humbleness and find
its myrrh-laid floor!"

White Star standing yonder overhead,
Is the Christ-child lying still beneath His
shed?

"Yes, the Christ-child waits His own,
pure of heart and mild—

Whoso loves as Jesus loved hath found
the Holy Child!"

—*The Delineator* (New York)

THE CHRISTIANIZING OF HINDUISM

HINDUISM IS AWAKENING under contact with Christianity, and far-reaching reforms now contemplated by it include, we are told, a ban on child marriage under certain age-limits, the elimination of caste, and a campaign of proselytism throughout most of Asia. Strangely enough, an American young woman and her camera had much to do with the revulsion against the marriage of children, many of whom are not old enough to leave the cradle when they are given in wedlock. While he was traveling through India some years ago, writes St. Nihal Singh, a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, he met Miss Carrie A. Tennant, whose equipment for her work for the uplift of Indian womanhood consisted chiefly of pluck.

She traveled thousands of miles, telling educated Indians of the great wrong they were doing to the girls of to-day, and to the generation of to-morrow, by persisting in giving their daughters in marriage long before they were fit for motherhood, often before they were fitted to leave their own mothers' apron-strings. To press home her points, she exhibited a remarkable set of snapshots she had taken during her travels of child-girls mated to men, and of their offspring. Now, writes Mr. Singh, "I wish that Miss Tennant could have managed to transport herself to the banks of the Ganges and could have witnessed, a few days ago, a huge concourse of Hindu holy men and leaders, gathered at

Benares from every part and community of the Indian peninsula, passing, practically unanimously, a resolution designed to put a period to the evils of 'early marriage.'" The resolution laid down that girls below twelve and boys below eighteen years of age should no longer be married. "And it is significant that the reason assigned for taking that action was that it was unavoidable in the interests of national strength and the protection of religion." The condition of enforced perpetual widowhood, another wrong practised on womanhood, is also to be ameliorated under a resolution which provides for the moral and religious education of widows. Before long, we are told, this iniquitous institution will be "shattered into splinters."

As momentous in its possibilities as the unburdening of womanhood is the attack on the caste system. The writer continues:

"As a member of one of the lowest groups of castes declared before a committee of the Benares Conference, the plight in which they found themselves was pitiful in the extreme. While they were living in the most miserable conditions and were being systematically and heartlessly maltreated by the high caste Hindus, the Christians and Mohammedans were welcoming them to their faith with open arms. He assured the committee, however, that if Hinduism would only accord them merciful treatment they would no more accept the strange religions.

"The conference resolved to keep faith in Hinduism in the hearts of the 'untouchables' by making arrangements for their education in regard to sanitation and religion, to allow them to read in schools, to draw water from wells, to worship the gods in the temples, and to sit in public meetings. This action connotes a revolution in Hindu thought, and is the precursor of a revolution in religio-social practises.

"An era of proselytizing is about to open in the annals of Hinduism, which, heretofore, has been a religion of watertight compartments which kept out all possible infiltration from the outside.

"The movement is not to be confined to India alone, but it was

declared at the Benares Conference that China, Japan, Siam, and all Buddhist countries would join in this Aryan federation. Buddhists, Jains, and Sikhs—all subscribing to protestant faiths of Hinduism—are proclaiming their determination to stand together for the salvation of their parent-race civilization."

THE END OF THE JULIAN CALENDAR

THE DEAD HAND of Julius Cæsar has been lifted from the calendar of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and for the first time in more than three centuries practically the whole Christian world will celebrate Christmas on the same date—December 25. The Orthodox Church, which is said to embrace about one-fifth of the Christians of the world, refused

342 years ago to accept the calendar of Gregory XIII, and continued to celebrate Christmas thirteen days later than the date observed by most of the remainder of the Christian peoples. The change from the Julian to the Gregorian calendar has been under consideration for some years, we are told, and in May of this year the Pan-Orthodox Council held in Constantinople ordered the reform, that the Orthodox churches might be in keeping with the rest of the world. The resolution, as it is quoted in *The Living Church* (Episcopal), recognizes the use of the Gregorian calendar "as an inevitable necessity, in view of prevailing custom." The change was brought about by the simple expedient of dropping

the first thirteen days in October.

Roumania and Serbia adopted the Gregorian calendar in 1919, says the New York *Herald*, but the churches of these two countries retained to an extent the Julian calendar. Not to be behind-hand, as we read further,

"Turkey abandoned the Mohammedan calendar of 354 days about the same time and accepted the Gregorian calendar. Soviet Russia accepted it last year, and the Greek Government followed with its acceptance early this year. A few days ago Archbishop Tikhon issued a proclamation at Moscow saying that since the Greek and Russian Governments had adopted the Gregorian calendar, he accepted it in the name of the Russian Orthodox Church.

"At the time George Washington was born the American colonies were still under the Julian calendar, a fact which United States histories still record when they place 'old style' after the date of his birth in 1732. England, in fact, had strong religious prejudices to overcome before it adopted the calendar of Pope Gregory XIII in 1751. It brought about the change by making the day following September 2, 1752, September 14.

"When Gregory XIII reformed the calendar, Rome was using the calendar Julius Cæsar had originated and Augustus had revised. The old Roman calendar had only ten months. One month of thirty-one days, July, was added to honor Cæsar, and another month of the same number of days, August, was added to honor Augustus. The changes that Pope Gregory brought about made the civil and natural years approximate so closely to one another that in 3,000 years there is less than a day's difference between them.

"The change in calendars has already been made in many eastern European countries. On September 30 orthodox persons of many nations went to sleep to awaken the next morning on October 14. In that one night they lost thirteen days. They will thus have had more than two months of the Gregorian calendar before they join, after a lapse of more than three centuries, with all other Christians in the celebration of the greatest of Christian festivals."

A PAGAN REINVOKES THE TWENTY-THIRD PSALM

By Robert L. Wolf

I knock again and try again the key,
I, who, enraged, fled from Thy temple's trees
Because the presence of my enemies
Around the table there offended me. . . .

I, who laid up so long and bitterly
Complaints and old reproaches, on my knees
Offer regret for years misspent as these,
And wonder how such folly came to be.

Anoint again my head and let me walk
The valley of the shadow, with the rod
Thou hast afforded for my comfort, God:
My soul restored, and singing through my veins.
Forgive the years of idle, foolish talk:
The cup that runneth over still remains.

—*The Nation* (New York).

CURRENT • POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE Christmas number of *Scribner's* has a wealth of verse, much of it suitable to the season. We can not omit to notice how the Stracheyan formula has at last been applied in verse:

TWELFTH NIGHT

By JOHN PEALE BISHOP

All night I thought on those wise men who took
A midnight leave of their bronze towers, and came
With caskets at the elbow to the guards
(And stared apart, each with a hidden look
Twitching his listless beard, while in the wards
The gross key clinked and the unwieldy bar
Swung and slid back) and hurried out to name
The living daemon of an unnamed star.

All night I followed them, and came at last
On a low hutch propped in an alley-way;
And stretched aside while one by one they
passed—
Those stilted mages mitred in stiff blue—
Under the sagging beams, between the stalls.
Stifled with stable smells and fug I saw
(Nothing were clearer in the scrupulous day)
The rigid drooping of their painted palls
Over the crib where, on a toss of straw,
Swaddled in rags, to their abashment, lay,
Not the pedantic god whose name they knew,
But a small child petulant with cries.
With courtesies unperturbed and slow
They laid their gifts down, scents and chains of
gold:
But swift evasions shaded their sceptic eyes,
And their starved hands were suddenly boned
with cold,
When plucking their gorgeous skirts they turned
to go.

An Easterner may be puzzled by the
title of this poem in *The Overland Monthly*
and *Out West Magazine*, while sensing
through it the healing power of the desert.

THE DESERT RAT

By ANNICE CALLAND

You who have smelt the purple sage, mescal and
pinon,
Heard the singing of the wind along the heights;
You who have known the grandeur, loneliness and
beauty
Of the towering skies when you slept out of nights.

You who have heard the creaking of sun-dried
saddle leather,
Felt your mustang single-footing 'long the trail;
You who have seen the cañons' dusky dark veils
lighten,
'Seen blue mountain shadows grow rosy, pink,
then pale.

You who have learned to love wild uplands, crags
and colors,
Sea-green mists of sunset, golden shafts of morn-
ing light,
The majesty of mountains, the desert's open
spaces—
Have lost the world and gained it, finding strength
to fight.

You who have learned to love all of the earth's
high beauty,
Freedom, silence, wildness, the flowers in the
nooks.
You who have come to find that the desert is
your mother,
And have learned to read her as scholars read
their books.

Oh, you shall hear the singing of white stars in
blue ether,
Finding in their music the desert's ancient peace,
A peace that stills forever the world's alarms and
sorrows.
And goes breathing through vast spaces until time
shall cease.

Not many of us are tempted to take
fliers in translating the classics, but one
of our more venturesome English cousins,
brought forward by *The Nation* (London),
shows us what modernity there is hidden
away in the Ancients:

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY

By R. A. FURNESS

AGATHIAS.

"Why do you sigh?" "I love." "Who may it be?"
"A maid." "And fair?" "Fair, so she seems to me."
"Where did you notice her?" "Where I was dining.
I saw her on the common mat reclining."
"You're hopeful of success?" "Why yes, my
friend:
But secret love, not open, I intend."
"You rather shrink from wedlock?" "She is poor
In worldly goods; I made that out for sure."
"Made out! You love not, liar! In what fashion
Can accurate computing go with passion?"
(Palatine Anthology, V. 267).

ASCLEPIADES.

O Paphian! when with that beguiling maid
Hermione I played,
The flower-embroidered girdle that she wore
Some golden letters bore.
"Love me," the writing round the girdle ran,
"And grieve not if I take another man."
(Palatine Anthology, V. 158.)

ANONYMOUS.

I keep your golden kiss like honey from the cell,
Or like a mellow apple's fragrant smell;
Keep it within closed lips, and if a friend comes
near
To greet me, turn away and do not hear.
(Greek Anthology, New Appendix,
III, 171—*Didot*.)

PYTHEAS.

This stone denotes the spot where lies
Pytheas, worthy man and wise.
He owned innumerable lots
Of gold, silver, and copper pots,
Having indeed collected more
Than anybody did before.
(Greek Anthology, New Appendix,
II, 156—*Didot*.)

IN Mrs. Bacon's "last words from long
vanished ladies," called "Truth o' Woman,"
(D. Appleton & Co.) we seem to see either a
satire on some modern type of woman or a
kind of competition with Anatole France's
story of "The Procurator."

PILATE'S WIFE

By JOSEPHINE DASKAM BACON

I have been worried, ever since my death,
About my husband.
I warned him many times of that young Jew—
"Don't let those ignorant natives kill him," I
begged,
"You will be bitterly blamed for it,
Sometime, somewhere!"
He was too fair, too logical, my husband.
"But think," he said, "what I am bound to do,
In these outlandish districts!
Rome rules by tact, by suppleness, by smoothness.
It seems they want to kill him—we must let them.
Bloodthirsty rabble!"
He washed his hands in water before them,
later.
They were so crude, one spoke to them in pictures.
He did his best.
But still I dreamed . . .
"Why did you ask him, that day, 'What is truth?'"
I said.

"You will be thought to have mocked him, maybe,
Sometime, somewhere!"
"But why?" he answered, "he talked well, the boy.
I asked him what I asked him. What is truth?"
But still I dreamed. . . .
I have always feared that this small thing would
go down,
In records read long after, against my husband.
"Crucified by Pilate," men may say,
When we all knew
That this was not so.
"Crucified under Pontius Pilate"—yes.
But that's the year it happened, only.
As we might say, "In the late winter,"
Or "In the early spring."
I feared they may not understand my husband,
Sometime. . . . somewhere. . . .

THERE is never any failure in imagina-
tion in Aline Kilmer's verse. *Harper's* for
December presents one of her all too in-
frequent expressions.

"THUS TO REVISIT—"

By ALINE KILMER

That arrogant fool, the moon, is loose on the
world again;
But what do I care for her touch or her vacuous
face?
I saw her last night, the wanton! her head on the
hill's dark shoulder,
But I only smiled and shrugged and came back
alone to my place.

Because she knows that the world is a maddening
welter of blossom,
That the air is warm and wet and heavy with
locust bloom,
Being a fool, she will think that I have repented
my hardness;
Soon she will come to look for me here in my
little room.

I have turned my back on the east that I may not
see her,
Lifting herself assuredly, knowing I shall be
there:
By the time she has walked across the sky to
stare through my western window
Sleep will have sealed my eyes against her, my
tears will be dried in my hair.

IN *The Lyric West* Mr. Schauffler writes
of disappointed expectations, but only as
to being the hero of them is his levity
perhaps justifiable.

MUSIC IN HOSPITAL

By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER

The flame of my life burned low;
They thought I was all but dead.
"He has not very far to go!"
Their whispering said.

Suddenly over the way,
Outswelling the din of the street,
A piano began to play;
I found it sweet.

Only a halting machine
Grinding an elfin tune
With whirrings and whangings obscene
As a tipsy buffoon;

Yet to me it meant rapture and mirth
And the endless continuance, after
These sorry adventures on Earth—
Of beauty and laughter.

Then the flame of my life burned stronger;
Blown on by that musical elf,
And I settled to stay a while longer
Making music myself.

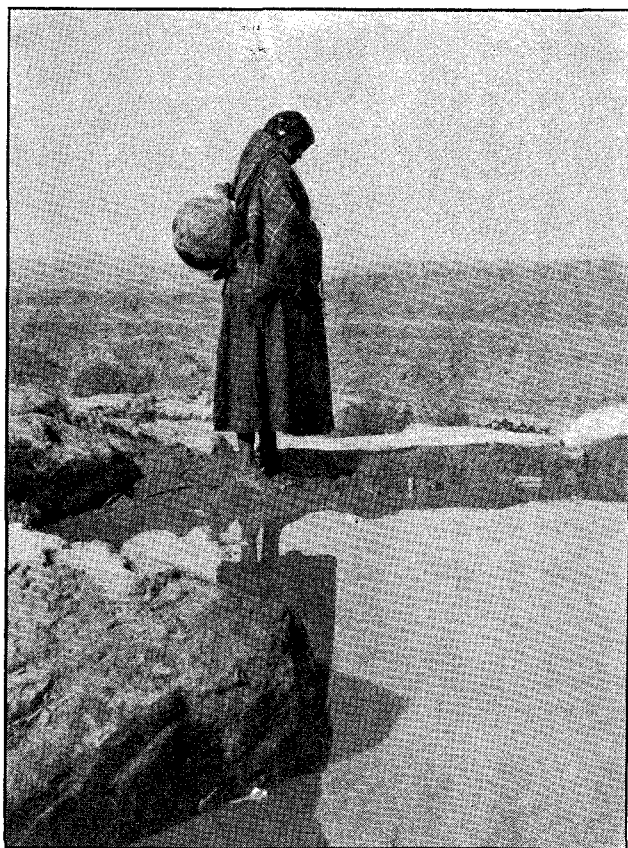
PERSONAL • GLIMPSES.

SHALL WE HAVE OUR INDIANS REFORMED OR PICTURESQUE?

JAZZ, IT APPEARS, is not the wickedest dance in the world. At least, certain organizations, which are in favor of reforming all of our noble red men who remain uncivilized, declare that the native Indian dances are rather worse. People who consider these rituals merely "picturesque symbols of a passing civilization," announces Edith Manville Dabb, of

weight of tribal opinion? These children, who, through their school studies and recreation, are just beginning to enjoy a care-free girlhood, are often called back to the reservation at the age of twelve or thirteen and are made to take part in the ceremonial dances, which mean for them child marriage and usually motherhood, with all its cares, at the very age when they should be getting the most out of their education. I have seen these girls, forced to give up what they so desired, back on the reservation tending their babies, and they are literally heart-broken. They have lost all hope of accomplishing anything beyond what their mothers accomplished before them. The very spark of life seems crushed out of them. Either these children should never be given the hope of attaining an education or they should be protected from such tragic destruction of their dreams.

There are many other hardships for the women and girls connected with the dances. It appears, for instance, that there is "a give-away" dance, during which a dance-intoxicated Indian may give away "any or every possession which he may have worked years to acquire—his horse, cattle, flour, household goods, even his clothing." He sometimes, it is said, includes a daughter or a wife in the list of his benefactions. All this may be picturesque and traditional, the opponents of the dances admit, but it is neither Christian nor moral.



Photographs from the Carl Moon Collection

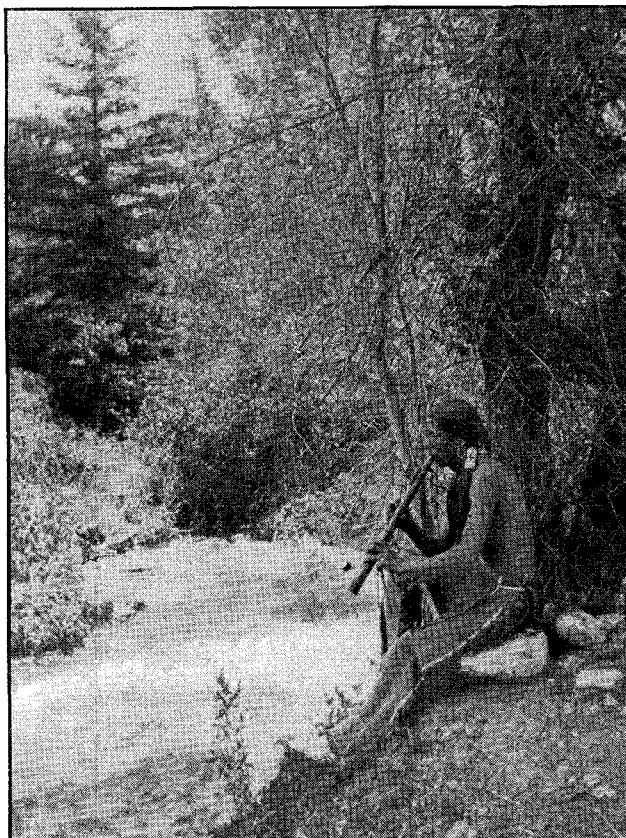
THE BURDEN-BEARER OF A CHANGING RACE

The uncivilized Indian woman has picturesque qualities, as Mr. Moon reveals in this photograph, but there are said to be good reasons for giving her more of the benefits of civilization, even at the expense of a large proportion of her picturesqueness.

the Indian Department of the National Board of the Y.W.C.A., are simply not informed, since the native dances "not only waste the red man's time, but also corrupt his morals." The Commissioner of Indian affairs, taking a somewhat similar view, has recommended that "less time be given to ceremonial dances." The controversy is connected with the whole question of whether we shall "Americanize" our few remaining "natural" Indians or leave them in their picturesque Indianhood. Miss Dabb, speaking for the Americanizers through the columns of the *New York Times* observes that:

Sentimentalists who dwell on the beauties of the quaint and primitive would do well to remember that primitive beauty is frequently found in close company with primitive cruelty and primitive ugliness. Suttee and child marriage in India are doubtless old, picturesque and honored customs, but the British Government does not feel it necessary to encourage their practise at the expense of the women and children of India.

In like fashion many of the ceremonial dances of the American Indians bring discouragement and misery to the young girl on the reservation. She has no choice in the matter as to whether or not she will participate in them. What chance has the desire of one little girl to continue her studies at school against the



THE FLUTE-PLAYER, IN A PENSIVE MOOD

Romance flourishes in this episode, pictured by an artist-photographer. Nevertheless, we are reminded, this same aborigine has dancing habits which are at least as objectionable as the white man's jazz.

The ancient rites and customs are disappearing fast enough anyway, argue the advocates of uncivilized Indians. Carl Moon, an artist and photographer, whose work has taken him among the Indians of the Southwest for the past twenty years, tells, in *The Dearborn Independent*, of the great changes that even

(Continued on page 49)

THE FLOOD OF FAKE DOCTORS FROM MISSOURI

ANY HOD-CARRIER, BARTENDER OR HOLD-UP MAN, temporarily out of a job, could, until recently, become a full-fledged physician within three days, at comparatively reasonable expense. The result, in one case which has become known, was that a young ex-soldier died after being given three cans of ether, enough to kill several horses, while undergoing an operation upon a crushed finger. Numerous other results, commentators are agreed, may be found in the graveyards of the communities where these quick-change doctors have been practising. More than 25,000 fraudulent physicians' certificates, estimates an investigator for the St. Louis *Star*, have been issued through a diploma mill, which has been grinding away in Missouri for the past eleven years at so much per grind. The diplomas were frankly bought and paid for. Not even a high-school education, or the beginnings of knowledge about medical science, was required. Among these 25,000 fake doctors, now practising medicine and surgery throughout the United States, quite a number, reports a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, are in the service of the United States—in Veterans' Hospitals, in the Public Health Service, and serving as ship's doctors. When a recent inquiry started in Connecticut, eight physicians, wanted as witnesses before the special grand jury convened at Hartford, promptly left for various distant parts, including Brazil and England. Other quacks, says the New York *Times*, have already gone out to ply their trade in Cuba, Mexico and South America. Of the thousands of quacks that still linger on our more or less hospitable shores, scores have already lost their right to practise, and the ranks of ex-doctors will vastly increase in the course of a few months, it is predicted, as various States and cities investigate the standing of the medical men in their midst. A nation-wide clean-up seems to be certain, as a direct result of outrageous conditions revealed in Missouri and Connecticut. New York City was among the first communities to appoint investigators and clear legal channels in preparation for a drive on its medical charlatans, whether they are of the "show me" Missouri variety or of any other extraction.

The discovery of the Missouri diploma mill, which is said to have sprinkled the country with quack doctors in the past decade, was made by Harry T. Brundige, a reporter for the St. Louis *Star*. Mr. Brundige, under another name, had little difficulty in obtaining a medical diploma permitting him to practise medicine and surgery upon his unsuspecting fellow Americans. Needless to say, he knew nothing about medicine or surgery, but the men who sold him the diploma did not worry about that.

Brundige, posing as a coal salesman who wanted a softer job, not only succeeded in getting permission to practise medicine, but also was supplied, for a consideration, with a certificate of graduation from a high school. The State of Connecticut, he says, has been particularly friendly to quack doctors, because its medical laws made it easy for the fakers to "get by" there. The present grand jury investigation in Connecticut has shown, among other things, that frequently babies and small children have come into the care of these unscrupulous imitation doc-

tors. Investigations in other States will come later, it is predicted, for, says James C. Young, writing in the New York *Times*, "the quack is not the product of any special community or district. He thrives everywhere, working harm on a scale not even suspected until a few days ago." The present investigation, continues Mr. Young, started from a "modest bill introduced last June in the Lower House of the Connecticut Legislature." This bill was known as House Bill No. 942, "An act validating certain certificates or licenses to practise medicine and surgery." The writer explains:

The act contained the names of twenty persons, and set forth that said persons may have graduated from a medical

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE



ARTS AND SCIENCES

St. Louis, Missouri

Whereas Harry Thompson **HAS PURSUED**

the required course of study and has presented satisfactory evidence of a sufficient degree of knowledge to entitle him to the Degree of

Doctor of Medicine

Now, therefore, the National University of Arts and Sciences by the authority vested in it by the Commonwealth of Missouri does confer upon him this degree with all the rights, privileges and honors thereto pertaining in token whereof he is presented with this

DIPLOMA

Courtesy of St. Louis "Star"

HOW A GOOD REPORTER BECAME A BAD DOCTOR

The "diploma," it will be noted, says that the applicant "presented satisfactory evidence of a sufficient degree of knowledge to entitle him to the degree of doctor of medicine," but the applicant himself affirms that all he presented was a satisfactory amount of cash. The only instruction he received, he says, was connected with a scheme for fooling patients by an electrical device.

school, college or institution of a different school of practise than that of the Eclectic Medical Examining Board, or from a medical school or institution not appearing upon the list of such schools, colleges or institutions recognized as legal and reputable by the Connecticut Eclectic Medical Society. The bill would have validated licenses issued to these twenty persons by the Eclectic Medical Board.

Connecticut's Governor is an old-fashioned sort of man. He objects to the process of converting bills into laws by the scratch of a pen, without knowing all the wherefores. "What does this bill mean?" he asked. That was an embarrassing question. It caused a series of explanations which have not ended yet. Perhaps Governor Templeton himself is the best man to tell the story.

"That bill had been passed by thirty-five men in the Connecticut Senate and 268 in the House without a dissenting vote," he said. "Only one doctor in the State wrote me in opposition. When I asked for particulars, fingers were laid on many lips, and I was assured that the bill was 'all right.' If I signed the measure, it would clear up a delicate situation and save trouble for a number of people, myself included.

"Now, I never have been averse to trouble if it seemed necessary, so I began an inquiry. Some of the leading medical men of Connecticut came to my office and sponsored the bill. Political influence was evident. I determined to find out the real situation, and vetoed the bill.

"To my surprise the Eclectic Medical Board went ahead and issued certificates of practise for the men named in the bill. But I ordered the Health Commissioner not to authorize those certificates, and the fight was on. The twenty persons concerned

in the questionable bill had been practising medicine in our State for two or three years under the sanction of the Eclectic Medical Board, and might have gone on indefinitely if they had not tried to gloss over the matter by means of legislation.

"In looking up their records I found that one of the group had formerly worked for the *St. Louis Star*. His transformation from the newspaper field to the medical profession puzzled me somewhat, and I wrote to the paper. Several weeks elapsed before I received an answer. When it came it was the most enlightening answer I ever got."

As such times as Governor Templeton is not conducting affairs of State, explains Mr. Young, he gives his attention to a prosperous hardware and automobile business in Waterbury. He has a big office there in his warehouse, where he goes to work regularly every morning at six o'clock. He was sitting in that office one day when—

Harry Thompson Brundige of the *St. Louis Star* sent in his card. And the interview that followed was one that may affect the whole medical profession for years to come.

"Mr. Brundige told me the most amazing story I have ever heard," continued the Governor. "It seems that the 'doctor' had worked for the *St. Louis Star* as a photographer, but obtained a medical diploma from the Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery and came to Connecticut, where he set up as a practitioner through the sanction of the Eclectic Medical Board.

"The *St. Louis Star* assigned Mr. Brundige to investigate the Kansas City College and learn just how a photographer could become a doctor by a short-cut. Mr. Brundige went to Kansas City and called upon the head of the medical college as a patient, complaining of a sore throat. This so-called physician applied remedies, and in the course of several visits Brundige struck up an acquaintance with him. A conversation something like this took place:

"'I should like to be a doctor,' said Brundige; 'but I suppose that a man must go through a hard training.'

"'Well,' answered the head of the medical college, 'it is a little difficult, of course, but you might manage it. Have you had much education?'

"'No, I only went to school a short while,' Brundige answered.

"'Go through high school?'

"'Brundige told him that he had not even attended high school, but the doctor said that he could get him a high-school graduate's certificate for \$25, and might be able to arrange about a medical diploma. In a day or two Brundige paid him the \$25 and the doctor opened up a little further.

"'How much money have you got?' he asked.

"'Well, I only make a little, but my uncle might help me.'

"That whetted the doctor's interest," continued the Governor. "Matters were finally arranged so that Brundige could get a medical diploma for about \$1,200. He was to attend the college a few weeks and learn some of the ropes, when he would be deemed proficient to go forth as a full-fledged medical man. It did not take him long to convince the doctor that he was an apt student and ready for graduation.

"When matters had reached this point, the head of the school called him in one day and said: 'You've been getting along fine, Brundige, and I don't think there is any need for you to study longer. I am going to give you a diploma, an X-ray machine, an electric box, and a white coat. All you need do now is to fit up an office in some promising city and begin practise. Of course, you must be careful at first. Don't venture on any cases where you are likely to make mistakes. Just use your judgment, read a little medicine, and things will be all right.'

"'What do I do with the electric box?' asked Brundige.

"'Why,' said the doctor, 'when a man comes into your office and tells you his symptoms, ask him to take hold of the handles of this box. Then you turn on the current and a green light will appear. You can say that he has rheumatism, or something else, and prescribe treatment. In a week or so you can have him try the box again and turn on a white light. That will be the sign he is cured, and you can get rid of him without any trouble.'

Brundige told of all this to Governor Templeton, sitting in his warehouse office, and produced photographs of the certified checks, diploma, and other documents which had changed hands in this transaction. Then the Governor, says Mr. Young, "began stirring Connecticut as the old State has not been stirred in many years." To begin with:



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HE UNMAKES BOGUS M.D.'S

Governor Templeton, of Connecticut, smelled a rat in one of the bills he was called upon to sign, with the result that a number of "doctors" in his State have lost their licenses.

He laid the evidence before State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn, who advised an Extraordinary Grand Jury to investigate. This grand jury is now sitting in Hartford, and is expected to take up not only the cases of the twenty persons concerned in the House bill, but also the status of about 150 other physicians in the State whose records may be questionable. The grand jury also will look into the circumstances of 200 deaths that seem to call for investigation.

Several packing-cases of evidence were seized in the Kansas City College and the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The real extent of these operations has not yet been brought to light. According to one version, diplomas in some instances were issued by mail after a perfunctory correspondence course, and there seems to have been a general clearing-house for the whole unlawful business. Certificates were forged, bribery was carried on where possible, and legal documents were obtained by tricky means.

"The extent to which this Kansas City College imposed upon the public may never be known," the Governor continued. "I am told that 25,000 diplomas were issued to so-called graduates. Unfortunately we got more than our share of them in Connecticut. They say this was one of the easy States. Two of these supposed doctors even became members of our Eclectic Medical Board, and I understand that the college in Kansas City wrote one of them that the board was too slow in certifying its graduates."

The intimation was added, says the Governor, that the college would make things interesting unless the "doctor" put through licenses more promptly. Governor Templeton is quoted further:

"When a graduate left Kansas City and set up in practise here it was a big asset for him to obtain a State license. It became possible by the help of this license to enter another State and begin practise with much less probability of trouble. This whole affair has so many cross-currents that we are not likely to know how much harm has been done nor how deep the political rottenness has gone.

"I blame the doctors of Connecticut for not exercising a better guardianship over the members of their profession. They should have known that these charlatans were preying on the community. Their opportunities of observation necessarily are better than a layman's. I was astonished that only one doctor out of the whole Connecticut medical profession should oppose a bill which would have given the State's highest sanction to a group of impostors.

"And I need not say how I felt about the doctors who came forward to sponsor the passage of such legislation. It is difficult to see how they could have been deceived. I do not like to



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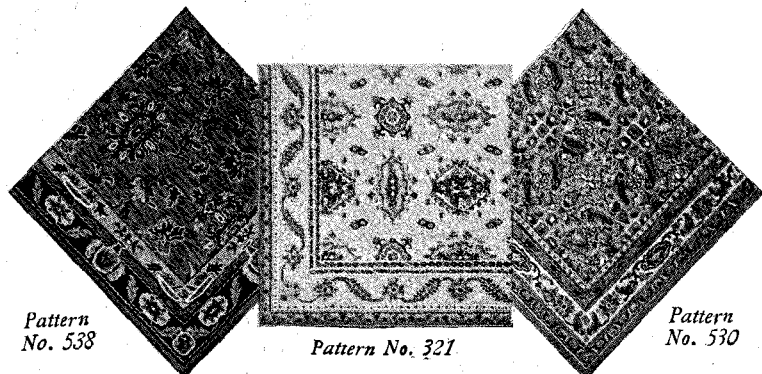
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think that any man would smirch his profession and endanger the public health merely because some politician brought pressure upon him. Surely that is not the kind of ideals which we have a right to expect from our doctors.

"The way that the Eclectic Medical Board functioned may be seen from the examination papers of the twenty persons for which the board issued licenses over my veto. I got hold of those papers and found that all twenty read precisely alike, down to the last word. The impostors were not even smart enough, in making copies, to change the phrasing. Before I am through, I will drive every quack doctor out of Connecticut and insist on legislation making it impossible for such fakers to take the lives of our citizens in their hands. We have eighteen picked men on the Extraordinary Grand Jury, and justice shall be done.

"The way our public business is sometimes conducted would make a graven image shudder," said the Governor, smiling. "When I vetoed the bill of the fake doctors, there was quite a discussion in the Senate. One member was on the floor speaking. Several times he repeated the word 'eclectic.' Then an old brother from a back county caught the speaker's eye and asked a question.

"I am not quite clear," he said, 'what all this eclectic business means. Can you explain it?'

"Well, now, to tell the truth," the speaker spluttered, 'I never studied electricity myself.'

A lively commentary on the way the "diploma mill" worked, observes a writer in the *New York World*, is furnished by a number of letters, taken in the Kansas City raid. One letter, evidently from a prospective M. D., reads, "I will gladly pay the \$500 for positive delivery of the Conn. and Graduate Year at the Kas. Medical College." One of the most interesting letters, says the *World* writer, was from a druggist, "who later changed his name." The text of the letter runs:

"Inclosed you will find letters that I have received from Oklahoma City, and says that I have to have one year college work from recognized college, so it looks to me that I am blown up in that direction; but listen, do you suppose that you could get a woman to take the Kansas exam. for my wife, and if you could get a woman to do this that would be dependable, that would be all right. Anyway, I am sending to you the draft for \$500 and expect you to get me registered in some State that will reciprocate with Kansas, and do so as soon as possible. I received a letter from a friend, and he tells me I can depend on you to do the work, so go to it.

"Write me at once what you think and pick out a State that you can get by in. Let me hear from you at once."

Another man, evidently a tout for the school, writes that he has "a man osteopath who wants the stuff, but he wants it by the first of February to take the board on. What say?" The same writer has still "another fellow who needs an H. S. diploma." A hurry-up request for diplomas, says the *World* writer, is seen in a typewritten slip containing two names and dates by which the writer wanted them graduated, together with this quotation:

"Kindly rush them through. The sooner the better. Don't worry, the Board of real estate through which the papers are going to pass don't pay much attention to it as they also have to grant certain rights of way. One is for Jersey and the other here. I'm well acquainted with the Jersey men."

An "assistant" of the "mill," who is supposed to have had a hand in securing high-school diplomas for future physicians who had not had the benefit of higher education, writes in to his superiors:

"Can handle more if you can get them lined up, but you will

have to get \$100, and you keep \$25 for your part and send me \$75. Remember, that I can now get an honest-to-God high-school diploma for \$300 net most any date, especially dated back a few years. You had better hustle up your tuition and get through this class; also can handle those other parties you mentioned, but you will have to hurry."

The disclosures in Missouri and Connecticut have started a general stock-taking of medical men throughout the country which, it is predicted, will take the form of grand jury investigations in many instances. In New York City, reports the *New York Tribune*, "a man who has repeatedly been committed to various institutions," and who has been declared of unsound mind within the past two weeks, was found practising medicine. In Washington, says the *Washington Star*, a remarkable institution for training "doctors" in the use of a "spiritual X-ray machine" has been turning out graduates at a great rate. "Spirit

doctors" help in the diagnosis and treatment of cases undertaken by practitioners of this "college." Electrical equipment helps to create an impressive "atmosphere."

One of the most remarkable discoveries, however, was made in Excelsior Springs, Missouri, where no less than ten unlicensed physicians were discovered openly practising their art—or "arts." According to the report of a special correspondent of the *St. Louis Star*:

Ten persons are ministering to the afflicted in Excelsior Springs without licenses to practise any form of the healing art. This is revealed in a report mailed to the State Board of Health by the Clay County Medical Society. The report was the result of an investigation launched immediately following disclosures in the *St. Louis Star* of the Missouri medical diploma ring.

Malpractitioners in Excelsior Springs find a fertile field for their operation, since hundreds of health seekers flock to the resort annually.

The ten alleged quacks are competing with twenty-nine legitimate physicians, fourteen osteopaths, three chiropractors, and three chiropodists. The "quacks" are reported to have been quite as busy and prosperous, by and large, as were the legitimate practitioners.

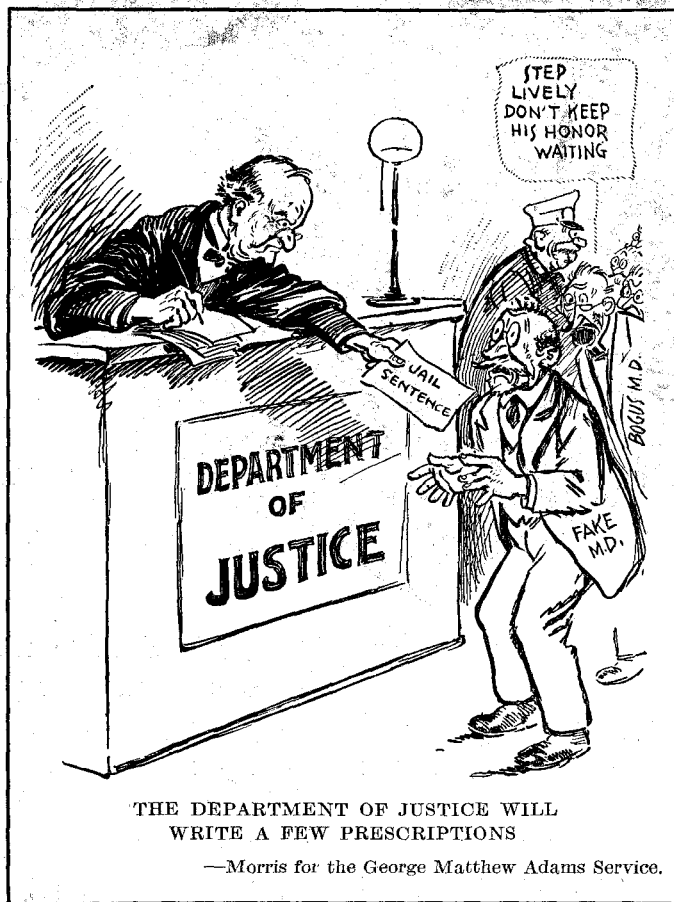
The report was compiled by Mrs. Y. D. Craven, wife of an Excelsior Springs physician. Mrs. Craven is in charge of collecting vital statistics for Clay County and assumed the additional duties of investigating the credentials of those practising medicine in Excelsior Springs at the request of a committee of physicians. Since the investigation began several quacks have closed their offices.

The unlicensed physicians, the report stated, diagnose cases, prescribe medicines and administer to the afflicted generally. Some have diplomas from medical schools, while others practise without even displaying that indication of preparation.

Nearly a hundred "imitation" doctors had been "put out of business" in various parts of the country, by the middle of December, according to one estimate. Of this number, twenty-five had lost their licenses in Connecticut.

Fake dentists are also coming under the ban. A Bronx dentist was not only deprived of the right to practise, reports the *New York Sun and Globe*, but given six months in jail for good measure. The report concludes:

The Senate committee investigating the Veterans' Bureau is beginning an inquiry to find out how many of the alleged quacks have obtained berths in Government hospitals.





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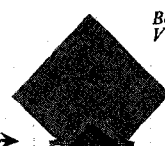
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BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

ALASKA'S SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN EAGLES

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND AMERICAN EAGLES shot down at the price of fifty cents an eagle. About 150 tons of eagles fell before Alaskan hunters, between the years 1917 to 1923, since a bounty was offered by the Territorial Legislature of Alaska, in an effort to blot out the American eagle; or enough killed to "carpet a trail over thirty-three miles long, if the wings were spread out and the tips touching." In *The Nature Magazine* (Washington), an appeal is made by William L. and Irene Findley to the American public to save the lives, of some at least, of these eagles, so that it will not fall to our children to know that symbol of freedom only in a commercial way, by his imprint on the American dollar.

We read that probably more eagles were killed than counted and the bounty not collected, so approximately 25,000 eagles have been killed since the campaign began. What are the reasons for this slaughter, and are these reasons justified? The writers in *The Nature Magazine* say:

Why this determined effort to blot the emblem of our country out of existence? A citizen of Juneau writes the following explanation to Mr. T. Gilbert Pearson, President of the National Association of Audubon Societies for the Protection of Wild Birds and Animals:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, no information or statistics were presented to the legislature as a basis for the passage of the bill, the basis for its enactment being upon statements by observers that, in their belief, the depredations of the birds were seriously affecting the salmon supply by destroying the fish while engaged in spawning in the small streams, that they also killed a great many fawns of deer, and young forest and shore birds, as well as ducks, geese, and other birds."

"The legislature that passed this law," says Mr. Pearson, "is not controlled by wild Indians and ignorant Eskimos, but by men who should know better than to condemn any form of wild life merely on rumors and loose statements of prejudiced observers, and without some scientific investigation."

The Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, after careful study of the economic relation of the American, or bald, eagle, in Bulletin Number 27, sums up the matter as follows:

"All things considered, the bald eagle is rather more beneficial than otherwise, since much of its food is of little or no direct economic value, while the good it does more than compensates for its obnoxious deeds."

In Alaska where fish are abundant, at certain seasons of the year, the bald eagle undoubtedly lives largely on salmon, but it is a well-known fact in the life history of the salmon that it dies after spawning. The banks of streams are at times lined with the bodies of spawned-out fish which are carried away and eaten by these big birds of prey.

With this recorded slaughter of 18,000 eagles, Alaskans may be sure there are not enough left to affect their supply of fish and game. The war on eagles should be discontinued before the last emblem of the American people is laid low. Is the American eagle to be exterminated without thought of investigation? Is it to be weighed in the scales of commercialism alone? Is there not a strong sentiment in the minds of the American people for this bird? Eighteen thousand American eagles shot down at the price of fifty cents each!

What was in the minds of our forefathers 140 years ago when they selected this bird as our national emblem? Was it not that

this white-headed bird represented our liberty and independence?

Of the millions of people who daily see our national emblem on the coins and arms of our country, it is safe to say that a very large proportion have never seen an American eagle in the sky. It is a sight to fill a soul with wonder. He is a bird naturally shy and wary, clean and handsome, swift in flight and strong in body. He is as formidable as any creature of the wild outdoors, more than a match for any animal of his size. Not a beast of the field or a fowl of the air can drive him out. He stands firm before every earthly power except the hand of man. He is our symbol of courage, our emblem of freedom.

Every summer an increasing number of tourists have cruised the Alaskan coast, marveled at the rugged mountains, the slow-moving rivers of glacial ice, the stately forests and the wave-shattered rocky shoreline with its picturesque aeries of the American, or bald, eagle. And not the least impressive sight was the venerable white-headed, wide-winged bird that sails and circles the highways of the clouds. Now the big aeries of the eagle, situated like ancient castles at high points along the coast, are falling to pieces. No longer do these wild birds, living emblems of American liberty, float above the forests, streams and shoreline.

What sport the gunners of Alaska have had for six years! One hunter tells the following story: "It was a great shot at an old eagle perched on the top of a tall spruce. I took a fine bead and prest the trigger. He launched in the air and started to sail away, but toppled over and dropt with a thud. As I came up, the blood was dripping from his beak. The instant he saw me, he threw himself on his back. His talons stretched up defiantly.

He struck at me, quivered, and the film of death closed over his eyes."

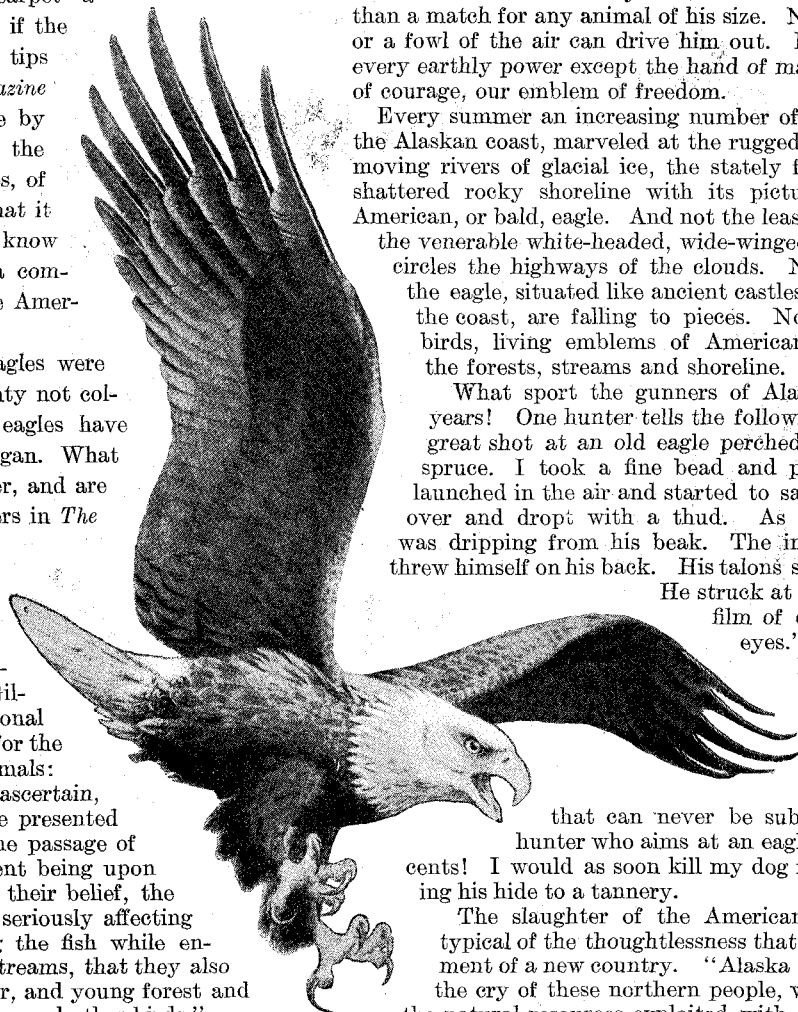
How like an eagle! His is the strength and courage that yields not even at the point of death. He is an untamed spirit

that can never be subdued. Shame on the hunter who aims at an eagle for sport—and fifty cents! I would as soon kill my dog for the purpose of selling his hide to a tannery.

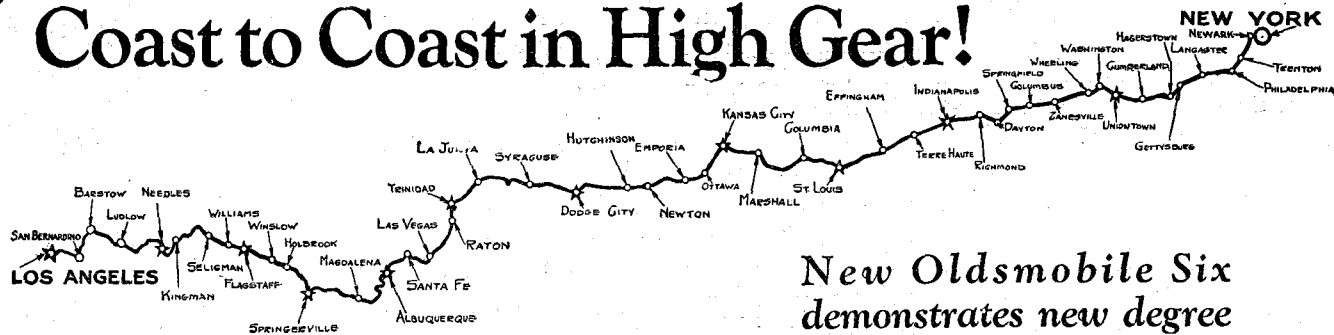
The slaughter of the American eagles in Alaska is typical of the thoughtlessness that comes with the settlement of a new country. "Alaska for Alaska" has been the cry of these northern people, who are anxious to see the natural resources exploited with the haste of present-day commercialism. There is a feeling in Alaska that the throat of industry has been throttled by Government bureaus.

Even the rivers of Alaska can not be priced in terms of canned salmon alone. What if the eagles of Alaska do diminish the salmon crop by a few cases? Can the salmon-canners blame the eagles for the declining output of salmon? The late President Harding, and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, were recently compelled to take legal steps against the commercial fishermen of Alaska. For years these fishermen have killed spawning salmon that were needed for brood stock, and they were rapidly running a great industry toward the brink of destruction. No wonder the salmon-canners wish to blame the eagle.

The whole point at issue is, the American eagle has without thought been exterminated in many parts of the United States. As a symbol of liberty, should he not live with the Stars and Stripes? As a living personality, should he be treated as a traitor with a reward of fifty cents on his head? In the wide extent of our country every child of the public school is taught what the flag of our fathers means. Would that the children of this land knew about the eagle that flies above the flag! If the slaughter is kept up, your children and mine may never have a chance to see a living eagle. He is approaching the point of final disappearance. Are the American people to be represented by a defunct species? Did our forefathers make a mistake? Is this bird not worthy of our love and protection? If not, why not take his image from the arms and coins of our country and pull him down from the exalted place above the Stars and Stripes? Who is to take his place in our national scheme of things?



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The first car to cross the American continent in high gear! Driven by "Cannonball" Baker, holder of numerous road records, a new Oldsmobile Six (stock car with standard gear ratio) traveled 3,674 miles under every conceivable road and weather condition. Rain, snow, mud, rock-strewn passes and washed-out roads were encountered. Grades ranging from 5 to 17 per cent were negotiated. Yet, during this test, the car averaged 28.7 miles a gallon of gasoline.

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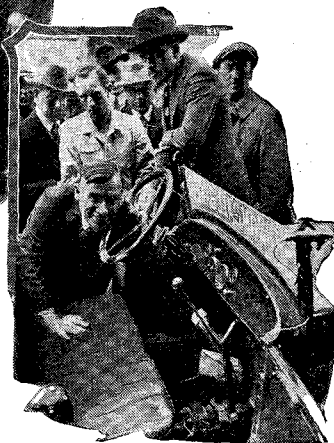
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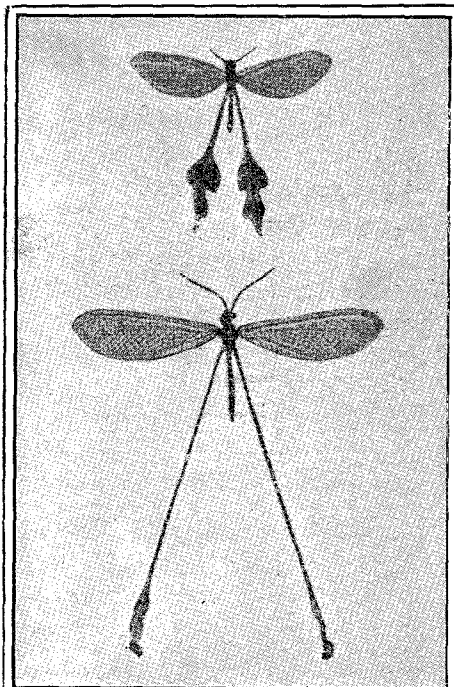
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WINS BY COMPARISON

NATURE'S AIR-CRAFT

"NATURE'S AIR-CRAFT," IF STUDIED, suggests W. P. Pycraft, in *The Illustrated London News*, might help the air-men of to-day in their difficulties. An air-man should see how the swallow-tailed butterfly manages his "wing-streamers," or how the well-known and much apostrophized daddy-long-legs starts home with his "balancers." A study of the "gliders" in nature, however, might restore man's self-esteem somewhat, for we read that they can not remain in the air as long as man.



Photographs by E. J. Manly, from Pycraft's "History of Birds"

EQUIPPED LIKE TOY "GLIDERS"

The hindwings of these insects, the top one from Asia Minor, and the larger one from West Africa, have been cleverly transformed into long and effective "balancers."

trophized daddy-long-legs starts home with his "balancers." A study of the "gliders" in nature, however, might restore man's self-esteem somewhat, for we read that they can not remain in the air as long as man.

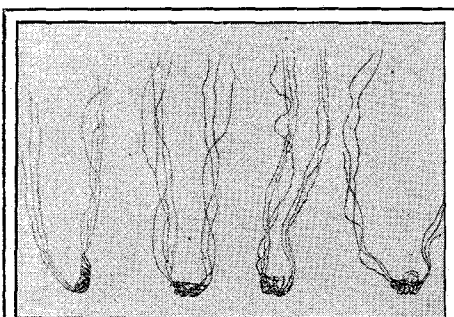
Mr. Pycraft has made a deep study of these "air-craft" of nature, and says:

It may sound like presumption, but I venture to suggest that more attention than has yet been given should be paid to the flight of bats, on the one hand, and to winged invertebrates on the other. These latter should yield some valuable data, for

their progress through the air is by means of wings which, mechanically, are fundamentally different from those either of birds or bats.

These differences it would be impossible to discuss with profit in the space of a short article. It must suffice to dwell upon one or two obscure phenomena associated with the development of "wing-streamers." These, in their incipient form, can be seen in the hindwings of the swallow-tailed butterfly, and in their most exaggerated form in such as are found in the wings of some of the Saturniid moths, notably those of the Indian *Actias manas*, wherein they are of prodigious length. During flight it is said that the hindwings are brought together under the body, so that the streamers lie close together to form a long rod-like tail. They are to be seen in a still more extreme form in certain of the *Nemopteridae*—insects which look like dragon-flies, but are really related to the snake-flies, ant-lions and mantises. In *Halter imperatrix* of West Africa, they are of inordinate length, and terminate in the slenderest proportions. These streamers are said to play the part of "balancers," and take no active part in flight—that is to say, they do not vibrate with the forewings. But why do they need "balancers"?

In the "daddy-long-legs" and the common house-fly, we have "balancers" of the very opposite type. For here they take the form of mere scales, which must be sought with a lens. They are all that is left of the hindwings.



SOME NATURAL-BORN "BALLOONISTS"

Gossamer threads enable these young spiders to sail through the air, often for long distances.

"Streamers," such as are found in certain night-jars among the birds, seem to be purely ornamental. In the pennant-winged night-jar the primary quills increase in length, from without inward, terminating in a single, enormous

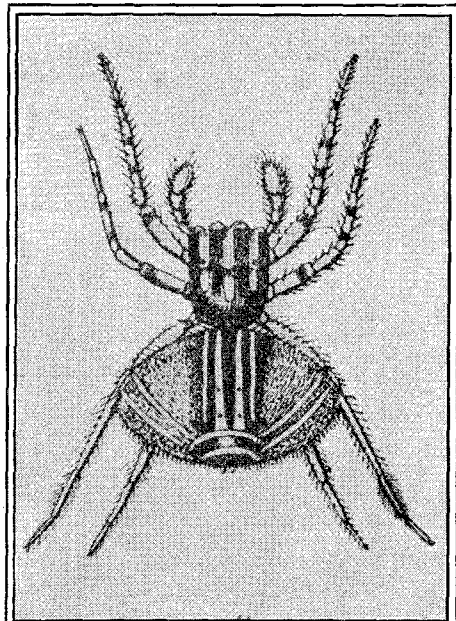
mously elongated feather. In another species the first primary only is modified, being produced into a long and slender stem, terminating in a large, leaf-like expansion; and this, it is said, is erected by the sitting bird so as to stand upright to blend with the grasses among which it is resting, and thereby afford it increased concealment. According to Selous, these feathers are to be regarded as "secondary sexual characters," being present only during the breeding season.

And now let us turn to "gliders." Here man has beaten nature, for none of the "gliders" which she has produced can remain in the air for more than a few seconds. They can only "plane" downwards from a height to a lower level, and having traversed a few yards must come to rest. A few can manage, before alighting, to make a slight upward ascent.

One of the most remarkable of these is the tree-frog, discovered some years ago by Wallace. Its toes, which are very long, are united by an enormous web. The web of each hindfoot covers a surface of four square inches, and the united surfaces of all the feet together are about twelve square inches, thus affording an ample surface for the support in mid-air of a body only four inches long, but capable of considerable inflation, and adding still further to its buoyancy. It is rather a handsome little creature, being of a shiny-green above and yellow below, while the webs of the toes are black, rayed with yellow.

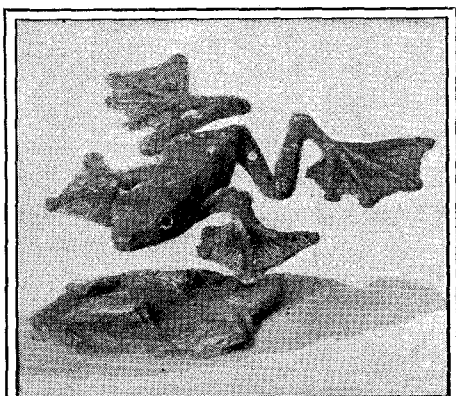
The parachuting spider (*Saitis volans*) is another of these curiosities of nature. It is one of the jumping spiders of New South Wales, and measures no more than one-sixth of an inch in length. Its "planing apparatus" is formed by lateral outgrowths of the abdomen, forming thin plates, which, when not in use, are bent downward. They serve, it would seem, to enable the creature to take exceptionally long leaps when in pursuit of its prey. It is a very rare creature, and only males are known.

Perhaps the most singular of all modes of aerial transport is that used by young spiders of many species. Tho but newly hatched, and without guide or counselor, they instinctively set about preparing to go out into the world, and proceed to make a "balloon" of a very singular type. Every bold adventurer climbs to the highest point of vantage possible—generally a grass-stem—and reaching the summit, faces the wind. Then, stiffening the legs and raising the abdomen, it exudes from its "spinnerets" minute quantities of a clear fluid, like little beads. Exposure to the air instantly hardens them, and presently they are caught by the breeze, and drawn up, forming delicate threads as they rise. Growing every moment longer and longer, these floating strands of gossamer



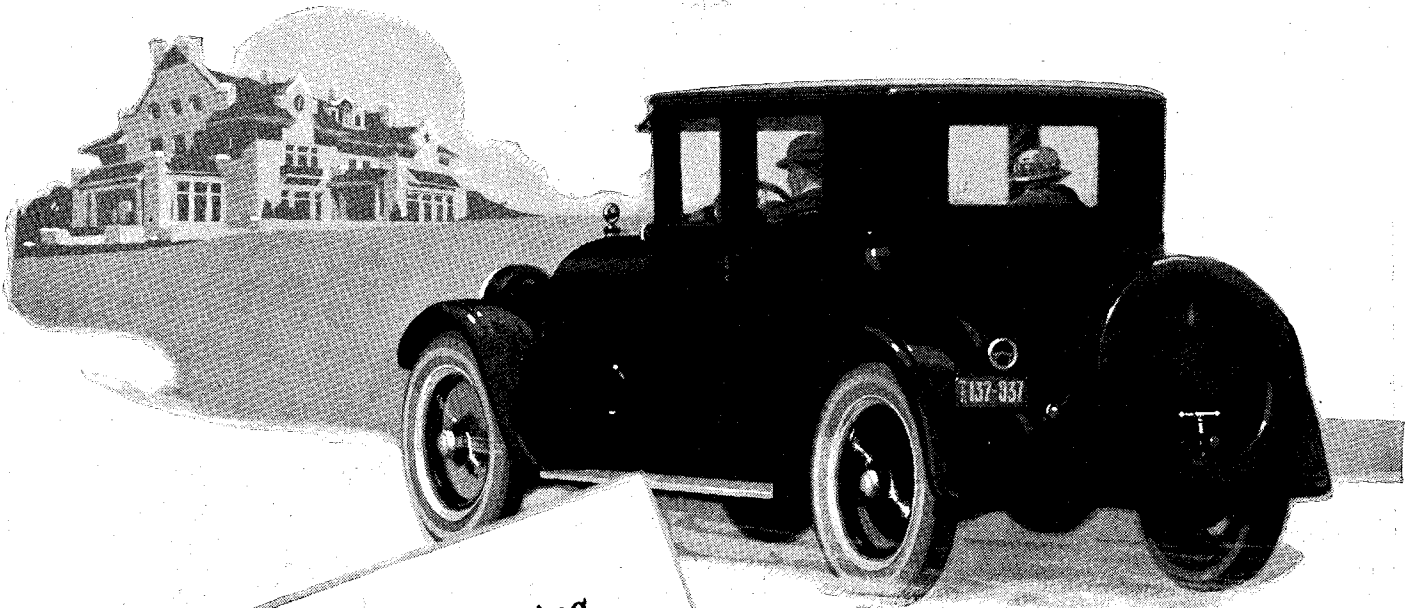
A PARACHUTING SPIDER

Lateral growths of the abdomen permit this insect from New South Wales to sail safely down from the highest tree-tops.



FROG WITH GLIDING EQUIPMENT

The huge webbed feet of this "flying-frog" of Borneo give it the ability to sail from tree to tree, somewhat in the manner of the familiar flying-squirrels of our forests.



The New Peerless is giving the best of satisfaction. It is by far the most comfortable, the most powerful, the most dependable and the best all-round car I have had or know of. I like it, too, because of its speed, which appeals to me strongly. In riding at high speed, we seem to be going as easily and with as much safety as in a smaller car at half the speed.

A. W. COLWELL,
Clinton, N. C.

Within itself, the New Peerless Eight embodies the qualities which give us the right to say that no American car, regardless of price, excels it in performance, dependability, beauty or comfort.

But we have an authority still higher, and that is in the expressions of scores and hundreds of Peerless owners—men and women who, for the most part, form their judgments from long experience with fine motor cars.

THE PEERLESS MOTOR CAR CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO

New Prices

\$2690 to \$4090, f.o.b. Cleveland, dependent on the style of body you select. The Peerless line of bodies includes touring cars, coupes, sedans and limousines.

NO AMERICAN MOTOR CAR, REGARDLESS OF PRICE, EXCELS THE NEW PEERLESS EIGHT IN PERFORMANCE, DEPENDABILITY, BEAUTY AND COMFORT

PEERLESS



THE Hanover Shoe

The Hanover Shoe is worn by succeeding generations with equal pride and satisfaction. For 23 years we have succeeded in maintaining exceptional standards in quality, workmanship and style design—at prices everyone can afford. That's why we have grown.

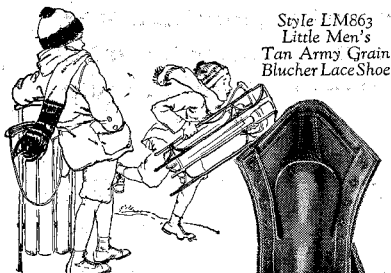
FIVE DOLLARS

In Hanover Stores
In 62 Cities

This is possible because we are the only shoemakers in America who sell exclusively through our own stores.

We will fit you from Hanover
—if there is no Hanover Store near you. Write for catalog.

THE HANOVER SHOE, Hanover, Pa.
Exclusively for Men and Boys



Rough and tumble play
—requires the stoutest kind of shoes. Hanover Shoes for Boys and Little Men are made to stand the gaff. Selected leathers, well put together. \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

shimmering in the sun, exert a pull upon the legs, and as soon as this begins to be stressful the legs release their grip, and the little body is borne aloft, floating, back downward, perhaps for miles. If the threads do not catch on the leaves of some neighboring tree, and so end the flight, the balloonist allows himself to be carried along until at last, perhaps, he grows tired, and desires to descend. This is easily done by pulling in the threads and rolling them under the body with the feet. As the threads shorten, the weight of the body causes it to descend. Should the threads of several spiders become entangled in mid-air—as often happens—a flocculent mop is formed and blown through the air. When any of the travelers wishes to descend, he simply spins a fresh thread, and lets himself down to earth.

A BIRD SANCTUARY AT THE GRAVE OF ROOSEVELT

GONE from our vision is that brave and gallant soul, who had time, among all the wearing cares that fell so heavily on his shoulders, to love children, animals and birds. He was one who could interrupt his work on great affairs of State, to take a bird-walk, and who rejoiced in each little feathered friend he saw; and he knew them all. The establishment of a bird sanctuary about the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay is surely one of the most fitting memorials to a lover of feathered folk. The *Baltimore Sun*, among other papers announces this gift:

Eleven and a half acres of wild land, which surrounds the grave of Theodore Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, has been purchased by his cousin, W. Emlin Roosevelt, New York capitalist, and presented to the National Association of Audubon Societies for a wild-bird sanctuary and shrine for bird-lovers, it was announced to-day by T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the association.

The gift has been accepted and plans made for the expenditure of thousands of dollars in carrying out the donor's ideas. This announcement was made in connection with the association's convention at the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Roosevelt, whose estate adjoins the late President's home at Sagamore Hill, has turned over to the Audubon Societies "a veritable jungle, an ideal home for wild fowl, and a fitting memorial to Mr. Roosevelt's love for wild things," said Mr. Pearson.

The tract surrounds the Roosevelt tomb in Young's Cemetery. A ten-room building near by has been leased for ten years and will be converted into a bird museum and library for students and pilgrims to Roosevelt's grave.

Trees, shrubs and vines, which bear fruits birds like best to feed on, will be planted on the grounds, altho the existing "jungle" will be preserved so far as possible. Bird feeding-grounds, fountains, baths and shelters will be installed in natural settings.

A catproof fence was built around the property before it was deeded to the Audubon Societies.

The *Evening Mail* (New York) says of this:

Among the most powerful influences for the conservation of both birds and trees was that of Theodore Roosevelt. It is peculiarly appropriate that adjacent to the burial-place of the late President, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, a "bird sanctuary" should be established, where birds will be protected, and their natural shelters, the trees and thickets, preserved.

The Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary will be also a sanctuary of citizenship—a citizenship that takes the longer view of duty and responsibility.

The *Pittsburgh Post* feels that no more appropriate or beautiful requiem could be given for Roosevelt than that which his bird friends would sing:

Roosevelt, the robust, whose impulsive energy gave revival to the word strenuous, is universally known, but Roosevelt the gentle bird-lover, with a devotion to the feathered creatures, profound and sympathetic, should not be less known. He established himself as an authority on birds and was the writer of a number of books which showed his deep insight into the affairs of many of their tribes. Even when President he found time to devote to further study on this line. Scarcely a bird visitor to the White House environments, as he related, failed to receive some consideration or attention at the hands of a man with the burdens of a nation depending on him.

A PLEA FOR SUFFERING LIVE STOCK

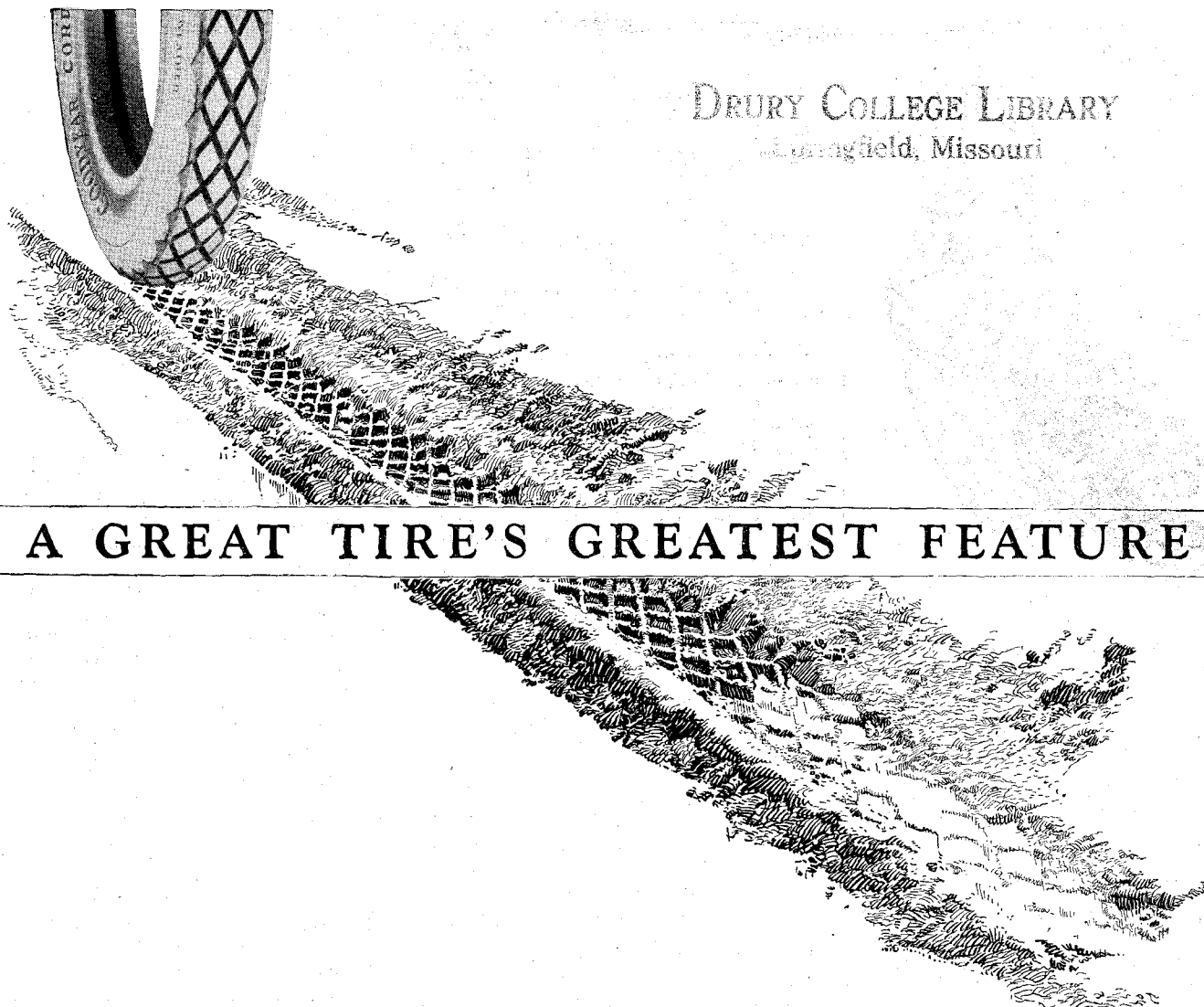
THE charge that the handling and transportation of live stock on the railroads are marked by cruelty and suffering that are injurious and needless is made by Dr. William A. Stillman, President of the American Humane Association, and he backs up his charge by citing the record of hundreds of violations of the Federal laws on this subject which have been prosecuted by the Federal Government. He made his accusation public in a speech at the recent session of the International Humane Conference in New York City, as reported in the *New York Times*, and particularized at greater length in an article in *The National Humane Review* (Albany). Dr. Stillman said in his New York speech:

"The culpability of the railroads is shown by the fact that during one year they were prosecuted by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture for 958 violations of Federal laws prohibiting rough handling and delay in live-stock shipments. It is a discredit to the intelligence and the humanity of the American people that they tolerate this deplorable suffering."

In proposing remedial measures, Dr. Stillman said:

"All handlers of live stock on railroads or at stock-yards should be deprived of clubs, sticks, whips, prod-poles, pitch-forks and other implements likely to bruise or cripple animals. A humane officer should be stationed in every stock-yard to enforce the law. Live stock should be consigned to the nearest market, and not carried hundreds of miles to distant points. More markets and packing-houses should be established in the stock-producing centers. This is a practical and vital point,

DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri



A GREAT TIRE'S GREATEST FEATURE

Several important features combine to make the *new* Goodyear Cord Tire the finest tire Goodyear has ever produced.

Highest grade long-staple cotton, an improved rubber compound, heavier sidewalls, stronger ply unions—these are some of its very real advantages. But the greatest feature of this great tire is the celebrated Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

To a powerful and resilient carcass this famed tread adds in extreme measure the essential factors of long wear and security.

The rugged blocks of the All-Weather Tread are keen-edged, tough and thick; on slippery surfaces they dig in, clutch and cling.

Against skid, spin, side-slip or loss of traction they oppose a powerful wedgelike resistance, whether on pavement or country road.

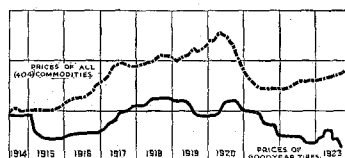
They send your car forward full distance under every turn of the engine, and they hold fast under the grip of the brake. Under all conditions of driving, they put beneath you and your family the greatest surety of safety any tire can give.

Be certain the tires you buy for use this winter are Goodyear Tires with the All-Weather Tread.

They cost no more than other good tires, and are the safest and most economical equipment you can have.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

A GOOD TIME TO BUY GOODYEARS

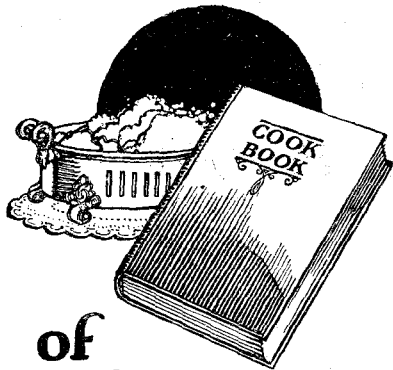


Over the past ten years Goodyear Tires have been steadily improved. Despite this, prices on Goodyear Tires have consistently been kept below the average price level for all commodities, as the above chart shows. Although Goodyear Tires today are better than ever before, Goodyear prices are 45% below those of 1920, and 39% below those even of 1914. This is a good time to buy Goodyears.

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Cook Books are enemies



of teeth and gums

THE DENTISTS of the United States are engaged in a daily struggle against the cooks.

For the most delicious conceits of the cook books are, in general, exactly the kind of food that is doing the greatest harm to teeth and gums.

Soft and creamy, the food which you eat daily does not give one-tenth the stimulation—the exercise which rough, coarse food once gave.

Does your tooth-brush "show pink"?

Lacking stimulation, lacking a good healthy circulation of blood, gums are growing less robust, and tooth troubles, traceable to the gums, are increasing all the time.

Dental authorities are not insensible to this condition. Today they are preaching and practicing the care of the gums as well as the care of the teeth. Thousands of dentists have written us to tell how they combat soft and spongy gums by the use of Ipana Tooth Paste.

In stubborn cases they prescribe a gum-massage with Ipana after the ordinary cleaning with Ipana and the brush. For Ipana Tooth Paste, because of the presence of ziratol, has a decided tendency to strengthen soft gums and keep them firm and healthy.

Ipana is a tooth paste that's good for your gums as well as your teeth. Its cleaning power is remarkable and its taste unforgettably good. Send for a trial tube today.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica

Bristol-Myers
Co.
69 Rector St.
New York,
N.Y.

Kindly send me
a trial tube of
IPANA TOOTH
PASTE without
charge or obligation on
my part.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
State.....



BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES

Continued

and the parties interested will have to accept it."

If stock-trains were maintained at a minimum speed of 16 miles an hour, Dr. Stillman says in his article in *The Humane Review*, and if the stock could be sent to the nearest market, much of the suffering of the animals could be eliminated:

The strongest fight to amend the stock-transportation law was that which occurred in 1906, when The American Humane Association, at Washington, opposed the extensions which were then being sought at the instance of the National Livestock Association. More recently there have been rumors of another movement on foot for the extension of the period of confinement of animals in cars without food, water or rest. It has been urged by the railroads that an extension of a few hours would result in trains being able to reach the stock-yards without the trouble, expense and delay of unloading, for rest, watering and food, and that this extension of time would be for the best interests of the animals themselves, as well as their owners and the transporting corporations. As a matter of fact, there is little room for doubt on the part of unprejudiced observers, that the same difficulties and stock abuses would occur were the time extended to forty hours or over, as have occurred in the past.

The most colossal opposition to such a reasonable and humane plan as this is, as every one knows, made by the great packing interests backed by enormous capital. This is their responsibility. These packing-houses, in order to earn good dividends for their stockholders, draw live-stock for two thousand miles, most of which could just as well, aside from the financial interests at stake, be prepared for market within a quarter of that distance. It is not supply and demand alone which influences the market. The power of practically unlimited capital to outbid competitors in the purchase of stock, and thereby overwhelm small dealers, is largely what has secured this long-distance transportation of food animals under most unfavorable, inhumane and insanitary conditions.

The American Humane Association has done much to help conditions in the past, Dr. Stillman says:

An idea of what it has accomplished may be gained from the fact that from the passing of the law of 1906 down to June 30, 1921, the bureau prosecuted no fewer than 11,671 cases, and secured penalties amounting to the sum of \$729,281. This was for a total period of fifteen years. For the year ending June 30, 1919, the number of prosecutions was 958, and the aggregate amount of fines secured was \$109,850. Of course, it will be understood that this represents only part of the work of the bureau, largely in securing evidence necessary for prosecution.

The bureau of animal industry has aimed to wipe out many evil conditions which made prosecution necessary. They have brought about an enormous improvement in the arrangements for loading, unloading, feeding and watering stock. They have caused many of the pens, which were formerly quagmires, to be cleaned up and

provided with shelters. They have endeavored to see to it that unloading for food, water and rest means exactly what the words imply.

Dr. Stillman feels that there is much cruelty in the way young calves are shipped:

One of the most important reforms in stock transportation, which should receive prompt and effective attention, is the regulation by law of the railroad transportation of young calves. We believe that calves should not be shipped until they have been weaned. It is idle to contend that there is any practical method by which unweaned calves can be fed on the journey. These baby calves simply starve to death if carried long distances. They make poisonous food and are fit only for fertilizer. In some States an attempt to solve this abuse is made by requiring that calves shall be shipped with their mothers. The result has been that poor, old, bologna cows, not in milk, are sent with the calves, with disastrous results for the babies. Sometimes these calves are shipped from northern sections in open-slatted cars, in cold weather, without food or protection. They have been known to freeze to death, supplementing the large mortality which results from lack of food. Frequently they have been kept without food for a long time at the shipping point until a carload has been secured.

Drastic action is needed in regard to these cases. Calves are often crowded together so that there is no standing-room, and they stand or fall on their fellows, which die miserable deaths. These are the conditions under which calves are being shipped which supply veal for American tables. It is small wonder that the evils resulting from these conditions are very serious and cause much human sickness. The only possible practical solution of the bob veal problem is to absolutely restrain the shipment of calves until they have been weaned and learn to feed themselves. Any other course results in inexcusable cruelty. To ship the unweaned animals means starvation for the baby calves and human poisoning from ptomaine. If people must eat beef babies, at least it should be required that conditions are sanitary and not dangerously poisonous.

An inquiry to the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington brings this reply from Dr. J. R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau:

The figures given by Dr. Stillman in regard to prosecutions for violations of the 28-hour law and the penalties imposed are approximately correct. It is believed that his charges of rough handling and other abuses while live-stock is being transported are on the whole in accordance with the facts. There has always been and probably always will be more or less cruelty when millions of cattle, sheep and swine are yearly shipped long distances and handled by individuals, many of whom are not experienced in the approved practices of feeding, watering, resting and managing live-stock. There has been, however, a very marked improvement in this line during the past fifteen years, and at the present time I feel that we are receiving first-class cooperation from transportation, stock-yard and packing-house interests in the measures that are being taken to prevent violations of the 28-hour law and reduce to a minimum the inhumane handling of live-stock.

The New ESSEX

A SIX

Built by Hudson under Hudson Patents

Essex closed car comforts now cost \$170 less than ever before. Also with this lower price you get an even more attractive Coach body and a six cylinder motor built on the principle of the famous Hudson Super-Six.

It continues Essex qualities of economy and reliability, known to 135,000 owners. It adds a smoothness of performance which heretofore was exclusively Hudson's. Both cars are alike in all details that count for long satisfactory service at small operating cost.

Ideal Transportation

You will like the new Essex in the nimble ease of its operation. Gears shift quietly. Steering is like guiding a bicycle, and care of the car calls for little more than keeping it lubricated. That, for the most part, is done with an oil can.

The chassis design lowers the center of gravity, giving greater comfort and safety, at all speeds, on all roads. You will be interested in seeing how this is accomplished.

Greater fuel economy is obtained. The car is lighter, longer and roomier. You will agree that from the standpoint of appearance, delightful performance, cost and reliability, the new Essex provides ideal transportation.

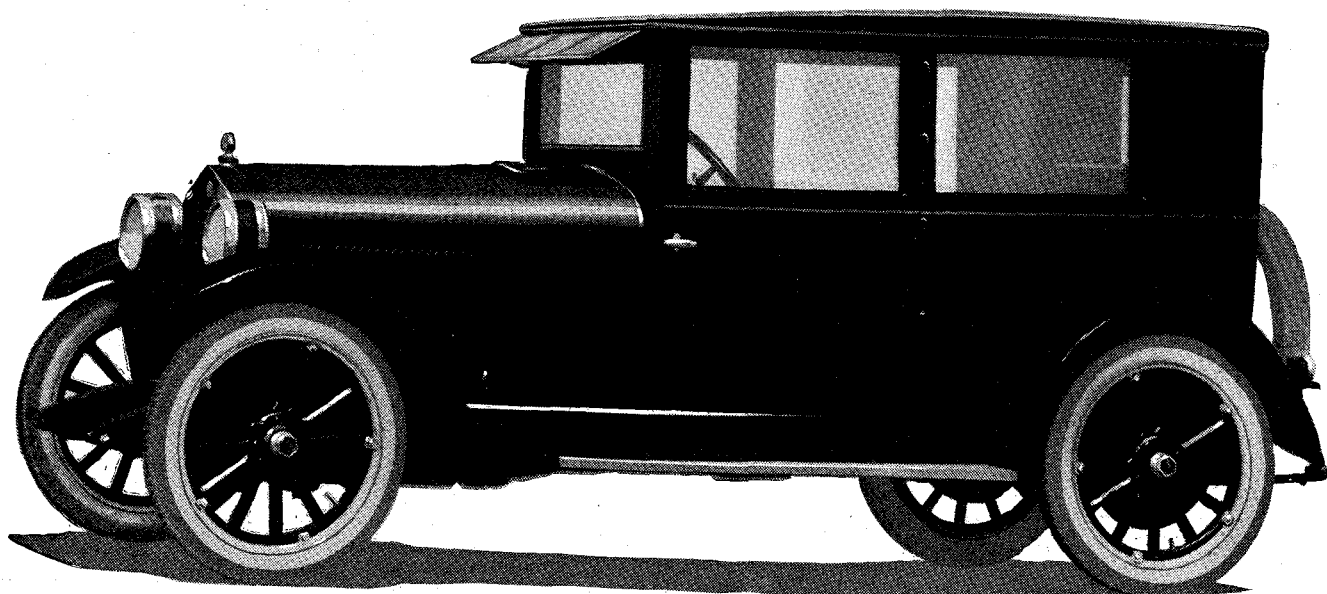
A Thirty Minute Ride Will Win You

The
Coach
\$975

Touring Model - \$850

Freight and Tax Extra

ESSEX MOTORS
Detroit, Michigan



The Short Quick Road

to the Best Minds

The Time Between the Insertion of an Advertisement in The Literary Digest

and the impact of that advertisement upon an active mind is shorter than with any other national advertising medium.

The Digest is a news publication, and is governed by news requirements, one of the greatest of which is speed.

Just one week elapses between the day the presses start to print a given issue and the day its readers start to read that same issue.

And the mental time occupied by the message in an advertisement is even shorter than the physical time.

Digest readers get their paper in a week.

They get the advertiser's message in a moment.

Digest readers are men and women whose mental processes are geared high. They think fast and act quickly.

They are responsive.

How do we know that?

By the simple method of finding out two things about our readers—what they do, and how high up in their job they have got.

The majority of readers of The Digest occupy positions of power.*

They got there by exercising the very faculties that make them worth-while possible customers—comprehension and action.

And having got there, they possess a multiple buying power.

They buy as individuals for themselves and their families. They

buy again as business men for the upkeep of their various enterprises.

And because they are men and women of standing in their communities they influence the buying of others.

No other kind but people of intelligence would have any use for such a publication as The Digest—and

then consider that this *influential reading public* is of enormous size.

The December issues average 1,400,000 copies per week.

The Literary Digest

*73% of the readers of The Literary Digest are owners or executives of their respective businesses.

SHALL WE HAVE OUR INDIANS REFORMED OR PICTURESQUE?

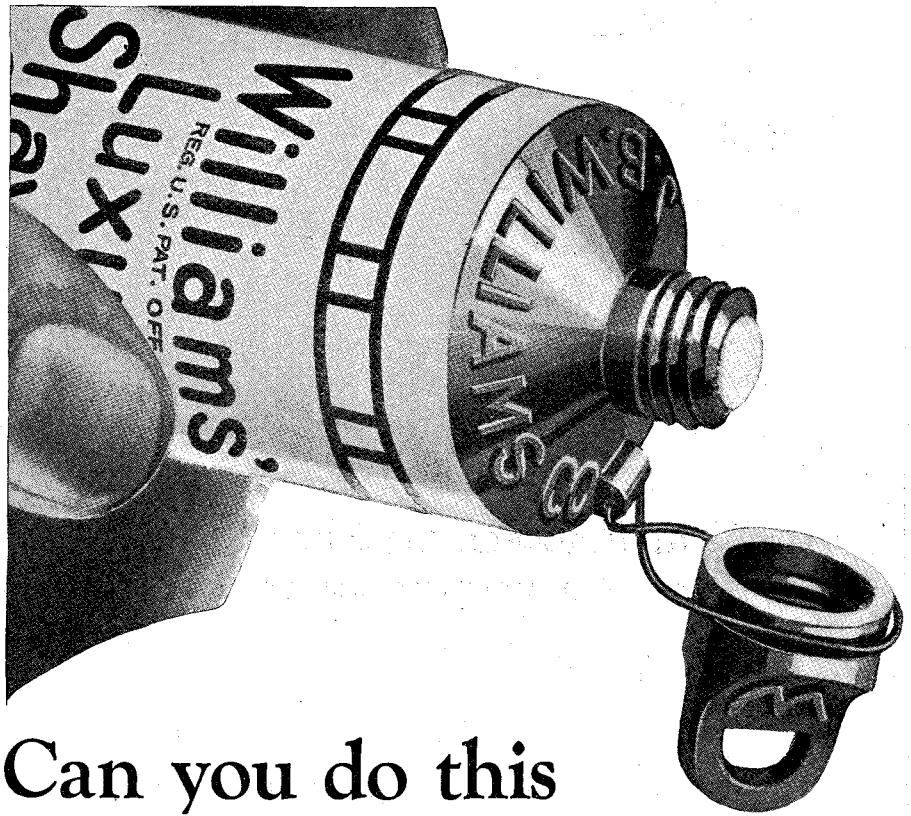
Continued from page 34

a comparatively short time has wrought. A noteworthy collection of photographs, the fruit of Mr. Moon's twenty years' work, has lately been added to the Huntington Art Gallery at San Marino, California. The Moon collection, called by a critic "probably the most complete in existence of the Indians of the Southwest, and the only one which perpetuates a record of Pueblo Indian life," is already "somewhat out of date," due to the changes in Indian life and customs. The photographer-artist is quoted by Harold D. Carew in *The Independent*:

"When I began my work twenty years ago, my mode of travel was by pack-mules and horses. I was obliged to penetrate wild and open country for many miles, where probably few white men ever had been. It was no easy matter in those days to gain the confidence of the Pueblos, for they were sensitive and superstitious. Peaceful and patient, tho with much mis-giving as to the paternalism which the United States Government had thrown about them, the Pueblos, when I first visited them, plied their ancient arts and industries, satisfied to be left alone with their arid land, their patches of corn and their own ideas of life.

The Pueblo Indian as I first found him was a compelling figure. His mythological religion—a heritage handed down through the vicissitudes of many generations—had marked him with a weird superstition. His prayer ceremonies were then, and are even now, often incongruous, frequently spectacular, and always interesting. Inseparable from the atmosphere of the turquoise sky, the purple shadows of the red-scarred cliffs and the delicate haze of the desert, he fitted perfectly into his environment. His villages either were spread out over several rough semblances of roads or were built in pyramidal shape like huge blocks piled one on the other to a height of from three to five stories. In sharp contrast to the mud walls were the brilliant colors worn by the men, or perhaps it was a bright red shawl worn by a maiden who gracefully balanced a water-jar on her head as she climbed the worn ladder to her second-story home. The Indians are much the same to-day as they were twenty years ago, except that most of them have discarded their tribal costumes for the more disengaging blue jeans and calico dresses from the looms of New England, and the older and more distinct types of bygone generations are no more.

Volumes could be written on the Hopi, with his ancient folklore, his mythology, his clans, and his weird religious ceremonies. Perhaps the snake dance, ending the nine days' ceremony that constitutes his great annual invocation to the Rain God, is the most spectacular and interesting. Altho the old men, many of whom were the subjects of my earlier pictures, are now dead, their descendants still continue to observe the event with punctilious care and exactitude. With the passing of the old warriors have gone also most of the ancient tribal costumes—the varicolored blankets and the bright feathers that were so indispensably a part of the traditional Indian.



Can you do this with your Shaving Cream Cap—

or do you do this?

YOU know how loose caps will slip through your fingers just when minutes are most precious. You can't lose the Williams' cap. It's always on—hinged on. And the tube hangs up.



Time-saver though the hinged cap is—it is a detail for speed compared with the lather. Williams' Shaving Cream bulks *instantly* into rich, busy lather—not suds. This lather so softens and lubricates your skin that the razor seems to "glide" the hairs off. And besides being a faster beard-softener, it has a decidedly beneficial effect on the skin.

Williams' is white and absolutely pure. It contains no coloring matter whatsoever. Truly, you will find it the perfect cream in the perfect container.

For men who prefer the stick, Williams' Doublecap (absolutely new) and Williams' Holder Top Stick (the original holder stick) give the genuine Williams' in the most convenient stick forms. There are Re-loads for both.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Glastonbury, Conn.
Made in Canada at Montreal, by the J. B. Williams Co., Ltd.

Williams' Shaving Cream

INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

NOVEMBER'S GLAD TIDINGS OF GREAT PROFITS

THE surprise month for American business in 1923" was November, declares the editor of *The Iron Trade Review* (Cleveland), its most notable achievement having been "to scatter the blight of knowing pessimism from business councils." All the financial writers have been remarking on the flood of extra and increased dividends in November, which has been continuing in undiminished volume into December. During November the market value of 233 leading stock issues increased by \$648,000,000 (from \$11,776,000,000 to \$12,460,000,000). This, according to an analysis prepared by the Standard Statistics Company, and summarized in the New York papers, means an advance of \$3,000,000,000 from the lowest level of the 1921 depression, tho the present value is still about a million dollars under the 1919 peak. It is noted that all groups of stocks except coal have shared in the rise, and that the rise has been most marked in the food and chain-store groups. The constructive developments in November and the first part of December are thus briefly summed up by the Cleveland steel trade authority:

The stock market has rebounded. An army of pig-iron buyers suddenly has appeared. November copper sales and exports were enormous. Building has made a remarkable recovery, and building-material prices have stopt declining. Automobile output for October leaped to the highest ground since June, and large manufacturers have announced broad expansion programs. Employment continues high. Consumption, as measured by freight-car loadings and retail trade, is large, and the farmer's outlook is the best in three years.

One of the most significant movements of the past month has been the recovery in share prices. Wall Street's pronounced and prolonged dullness contributed to the feeling of gloom in business. Rightly or wrongly, the stock market is regarded as possessing barometric powers for foretelling industrial trends. It now seems clear that the stock market, beset by timorous doubts, was itself waiting for business to give the first sign of the trend. This came with the extra dividend by the United States Steel Corporation. Since that time the stock market has recovered 40 per cent. of its losses since spring. Its buoyancy has had a marked effect upon business sentiment.

Buying demand for pig-iron and copper also has been of profound general significance. Both are basic commodities, rising and falling with the tide of general manufacturing activity. The buying movement has indicated a reduction in users' stocks, and faith on the part of large consumers in the outlook.

Nothing has been more stimulating upon business and financial sentiment than the tax-reduction program announced by Secretary Mellon and rolled up to the

doors of Congress by an immense and invincible wave of public approval.

November's most notable achievement has been to scatter the blight of gnawing pessimism from business councils. The fear of an approaching depression, which prevailed early in the year, has vanished. This has not been replaced by unbounded optimism, nor should it be. Business conservatism, based on recognition of basic soundness of conditions, still is justified. Nothing has happened to indicate the coming of another boom. The outlook continues for substantial business next year, at fairly profitable levels. Competition promises to be keen, however, and industry has still before it the solution of high-production costs.

Many of these events, as this editor reminds us, were quite unexpected, "taking the pessimistically inclined, completely unawares." Up to the end of October, as a writer in the *Chicago Journal of Commerce* notes, business sentiment "was in sorry shape; the stock market was in a bad slump and this affected the condition of business generally." Then, "came the directorate of the largest corporation of the world, which included some of the country's leading financiers, putting their stamp of confidence on the future of business to the extent of dipping into surplus earnings for twenty-five cents a share of extra disbursement to holders of the common stock. The effect has proved magical." It was on October 30 that the Steel Corporation declared the extra dividend of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on its more than 500 million dollars worth of common stock.

Following the action on Steel common, one company after another announced such disbursements and, we read on the financial page of the *New York Times*, the extra payments alone in November will give to stockholders of these companies an additional income of \$21,638,533. While the Steel dividend was the most important of these, it was not the largest. It called for an additional disbursement of \$1,270,756, whereas the extra dividend of \$20 declared by Ingersoll-Rand called for the payment of \$4,360,000, which is the largest cash extra dividend in November and was, by the way, accompanied by a 10 per cent. stock dividend. We are reminded that:

Another large extra payment was that declared by the Eastman Kodak Company, which calls for the disbursement of \$2,520,438. That of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company amounts to \$1,856,745. The payment of the Vacuum Oil Company amounts to \$1,200,000. The other payments were less than a million dollars each.

While some stock dividends are being declared, says *The Times*, "they are fewer

than in the last quarter of 1922, when there was an orgy of stock dividends." Despite all the recent talk of depression, "the majority of the leading companies are expected to report more favorable earnings than for any time since the boom year of 1920." Wall Street, according to this writer, also accepts the declarations of extra dividends as proof that our captains of industry have confidence in the business outlook for at least the first half of 1924, otherwise "the companies would be conserving their cash resources instead of distributing them in the form of extra dividends."

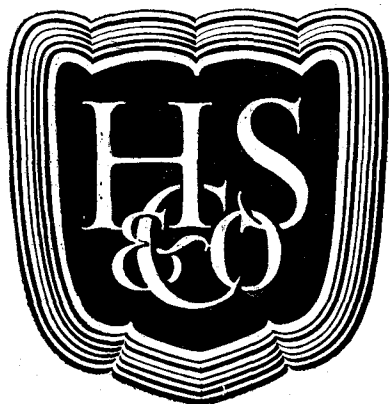
The following table showing the rates of extra dividends declared in November, regular payments, and the previous rate, as compiled by Dow, Jones and Co., appears in *The Times*:

Company	Present Rate	Previous Rate
U. S. Steel.....	1/4% ex 1 1/4% q.	1 1/4% q.
Pitts Pl. Glass.....	\$5 ex 2% q.	2% q.
Mich. Sug. pf.....	1 1/2% accum.	.....
Libby-O. S. G.....	\$1 ex 50c q.	50c q.
Sherwin-Wm.....	1/2% ex. 2% q.	.....
Rem. T. 2d pf.....	\$2	.....
Eastman Kod.....	\$1.25 ex \$1.25 q.	\$1.25 q.
Ingersoll-R.....	\$20 ex c. 2% q.	2% q.
Ingersoll-R.....	10% stock	.....
U. S. Gypsum.....	20% stk. \$1 q.	\$1 q.
Vacuum Oil.....	50c ex 50c q.	50c q.
Beech-Nut P.....	60c ex 60c q.	60c q.
Bucyrus pf.....	7% ex 1 1/4% q.	1 1/4% q.
Chesebrough.....	\$3.50 ac. & q.	\$3.50 q.
Manati Sugar.....	\$1.25 q.	.....
Lowe's Inc.....	50c q.	.....
Glen Alden C.....	\$2.50 q.	\$2 q.
Int'l Cement.....	\$1 q.	75c q.
Fleischmann.....	75c q.	50c q.
Pressed Std C.....	\$1 q.	.....
Tex. Gulf Sul.....	50c ex \$1.50 q.	\$1.50 q.
U S C I P cm.....	1/2%	.....
U S C I P pf.....	2 1/2% ex	.....
N. Y. Canners.....	50c q.	.....
Lord & T. 2pt.....	16% accum.	.....
Pennok Oil.....	20c ex 20c q.	10c ex 10c q.
Du Pont de N.....	\$2 q.	\$1.50 q.
Childs Co.....	\$2.85 q.	\$2 q.
Gen. Baking.....	\$1.50 q.	\$1 q.
Stern B. com.....	1% initial	.....
Tob. Prod. cm.....	\$1.50 initial	.....
Rep. I. & S. pf.....	2% ac. 1 1/4% q.	1 1/4% q.
Int'l Salt.....	1% ex 1 1/2% q.	1 1/2% q.
Adams Exp.....	\$1.50 q.	\$1.25 q.
Unit. Prof. S.....	*25% s. 15% q.	15% q.
Amer. Chain.....	\$1.25 initial	.....
Iron Prod. cm.....	\$1.50 initial	.....
Bost. Wev. H.....	\$1.50 q.	\$1 q.
Am. Bank N.....	\$5 extra	.....
Stromberg C.....	\$1.50 ex. \$2 q.	\$1.75 q.
Int'l Silver.....	1/4% ac. 1 1/4% q.	1 1/4% q.

* Payable in preferred stock.
q Signifies quarterly.
ex Signifies extra.

And this month the financial pages of the New York papers are carrying headlines like these: "Dividend News Is Still Favorable," "Extra Dividends Are Yet Piling In," "Flood of Dividends Continues." According to an Associated Press dispatch, appearing in several New York papers, it is estimated in Wall Street that extra-dividend disbursements in December will finally add up to well over \$50,000,000. Including both regular and extra dividends, total disbursements in December are expected to come to more than \$150,000,000, while the year's dividends probably will aggregate more than \$1,000,000 as compared with about \$876,000,000 in 1922. "Extra or increased payments have been confined to no one branch of industry, but rather have emanated from practically every line of endeavor, indicating that the general run of business was profitable during 1923 despite the period of summer depression."

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THE investing in bonds is a transaction based largely on faith. The investor believes that the borrower will pay interest and principal when due. How good that promise is depends upon things which the average investor may lack facilities to appraise for himself. He must frequently depend upon somebody else's financial judgment.

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Expert Knowledge

The underlying values which make a bond high grade or low grade, safe or unsafe, often cannot be known without expert opinion. Engineers must first look into the value and efficiency of the plant. Accountants must go over the books. Trade experts must determine the outlook for future earnings. Lawyers must pass on titles and franchises. There are a score or more equally important things to be done. How thoroughly they are done, how competent the men who do them, depends upon the bond house responsible for their being done.

It can be strict in its requirements. Or, it can be lax. It can probe deeply. Or, it can skim the surface to save expensive investigation. Its own conscience is the arbiter.

Avoidance of Risk

After all the facts are ascertained, the question of accepting or rejecting the issue must also be answered by conscience. It is so easy to overlook some vital point of security in the reasonable hope that under favorable conditions the issue would prove safe anyway.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

December 6.—Under the leadership of Adolfo de la Huerta, five Mexican States openly revolt against President Obregon and his selection of General P. Elias Calles as his successor for the Presidency, and two columns of soldiers are sent against Mexico City under General Guadalupe Sanchez.

Marines from foreign ships seize the customs house at Canton, after Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, head of the Southern Government, says that he will make Canton a free port unless the Peking Government apportion him 13 per cent. of its surplus customs revenues.

The British election results in the defeat of Prime Minister Baldwin's tariff program and the loss of a working majority of the Conservatives, the Prime Minister's party. Incomplete returns give the new Parliament 256 Conservatives; 189 Laborites; 158 Liberals; and other parties 8.

December 7.—President Obregon announces that the rebellion against the Government will be put down with an iron hand. Meantime General Sanchez, military leader of the rebellion, invites the whole country to join him.

Corliss Hoooven Griffis, of Hamilton, Ohio, is sentenced by a German court to twenty-one months' imprisonment for conspiring to kidnap Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, American draft evader. Karl Sperber, of Paris, is sentenced to eighteen months, Fuast Gagarin, a Russian Prince, to eight months, and Eugene Victor Nelson, of Chicago, to three months' imprisonment, for their share in the plot.

December 8.—General Plutarco Calles renounces his candidacy for the Presidency of Mexico, and offers his services against the insurgent forces. Twenty-eight thousand Federal troops are reported converging upon the Vera Cruz revolutionary zone.

An authorization law granting plenary powers to Chancellor Marx and his cabinet is adopted by the Reichstag by a vote of 313 to 18.

The French occupational authorities in the Ruhr begin the annulment of individual deportations and court-martial sentences against German officials and citizens.

In retaliation against American tariff regulations objectionable to Canada, the Canadian Government issues an order forbidding American fishing-vessels after December 31 to enter Canadian harbors, except in emergency.

December 9.—Insurgent forces under General Sanchez capture Jalapa, capital of Vera Cruz, and take 200 prisoners and a quantity of armament and ammunition.

December 10.—The Council of the League of Nations invites the United States to send delegates to help draft an arms convention, saying that other arms-trading nations would not agree to any convention not participated in by the United States.

At the suggestion of Premier Mussolini, King Victor Emmanuel signs a decree closing the present parliament.

December 11.—Five American destroyers sail under rush orders from Manila for Hongkong, in consequence of the threat of Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, the Southern Chinese leader in Canton, to seize the customs funds there to carry on his campaign against the Northern forces.

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C-4, Junior Sales Division

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DOMESTIC

December 5.—The deadlock in the House of Representatives is broken when the Republican "regulars" agree to the demand of the Republican "radicals" to consider revision of the rules within thirty days, and Frederick H. Gillett, of Massachusetts, is elected Speaker.

December 6.—In his message to Congress, President Coolidge urges a tax cut, opposes a soldiers' bonus, favors rehabilitation and vocational training of the disabled, favors establishment of a World Court, says that the League of Nations incident is closed, and favors a policy of restricted immigration.

The meeting of delegates of the Allied-Ford-for-President Club, which was to have been held on December 12, is indefinitely postponed at the request of Mr. Ford.

December 7.—In his annual report to Congress, Secretary Mellon urges a reduction in taxes, and says that the national debt, once above \$26,000,000,000, was brought down to a total of \$22,082,209,000 by October 31. He estimates a Treasury surplus next July of about \$329,000,000, and a possible surplus in the year following of \$395,000,000.

General Pershing, in his annual report as Chief of Staff of the Army, urges that the Regular Army be brought back to the strength of 150,000 enlisted men and 13,000 officers, and that the National Guard receive the support necessary to its development to a strength of 250,000 men.

December 8.—The Dutch schooner *Zeeland*, with a cargo of liquor valued at \$250,000, is seized off Fire Island lightship by the Coast Guard Cutter *Seminole*.

A new treaty of friendship, commerce, and consular rights between the United States and Germany, based on the doctrine of the most favored nation treatment, is signed by Secretary Hughes and Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, the German Ambassador. Negotiations are being conducted for similar treaties with Holland, Spain, and several of the Latin-American countries.

December 9.—Nine people, among them W. L. Donovan, the noted baseball player, are killed, and thirty are injured when a section of the Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's crack New York-Chicago twenty-hour train, crashes into another section which had stopt after striking an automobile at Forsyth, New York.

December 10.—In a special message submitted with the national budget to Congress, President Coolidge says that by strict economy, which excludes a soldiers' bonus, it is expected to reduce expenditures by \$132,439,932 in the current fiscal year as compared with the fiscal year of 1923, and by \$266,957,644 in the year ending June 30, 1925.

The Government spent \$447,648,639 for the relief of former service men and \$23,029,253 for other purposes, a total of \$470,677,892, during the fiscal year ending June 30, according to the annual report of Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau.

Secretary Denby recommends to Congress an appropriation of \$30,000,000 to modernize the fleet.

December 11.—It is announced from the White House that President Coolidge favors American participation on the two committees to be established by the Reparations Commission to deal with the German financial situation.

Frank B. Kellogg, former Senator from Minnesota, is confirmed by the Senate as Ambassador to Great Britain, succeeding Colonel George Harvey.



The Spirit behind the Custom

In the country store of days gone by, upon the occasion of the seasonal purchase of the family clothing, the store-keeper, as an expression of appreciation of the business just transacted, surprised each child in the family by presenting him with a bulging sack of candy.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Long Enough.—JACK—"I say! How long did it take you to learn to drive?"

BETTY—"Only four cars."—*London Opinion.*

Home Ties.—The Minnesota college boy's letters to Dad indicate an almost complete mastery of the touch system.—*Minnesota Star.*

The Longer the Higher.—"Agnes is looking as young as ever."

"Yes, but she says it costs her more every year."—*Boston Transcript.*

Vanishing Ancestor.—"How far do they trace their ancestry?"

"The grandfather, a City Bank Director, was traced as far as China; there all traces were lost."—*London Opinion.*

Older and Wiser.—"When I was a young man, I worked twelve hours a day."

SON—"I admire your youthful energy, dad, but I admire still more the mature wisdom which led you to stop it."—*The Continent.*

Scientific Management.—MRS. KIDLESS—"I hear the Nursemaids' Union is on strike. What's it all about?"

MRS. MULTIKIDS—"This time they're demanding taximeters on the babies' perambulators."—*Boston Globe.*

True Chivalry.—The genius of a certain Arkansas editor showed itself recently when he printed the following news item in the local columns of his paper:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, age thirty-two."—*Arkansas Taxpayer.*

Lawless Proceeding.—The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—*The Tattler (London).*

Also Like a Fish.—BELLA—"Dick's awfully poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a strange country."

DONNA—"Well, so he was!"

BELLA—"An immigrant, why?"

DONNA—"Wasn't he just 'landed?'"—*London Mail.*

Great Head.—MR. GASSAM—"Yes, I suppose I can claim to be a financial success, and just think, I started business with a shoestring."

MISS GREEN—"Mercy! It's genius! A man who could get anybody to buy one shoestring couldn't help but succeed."—*Boston Transcript.*

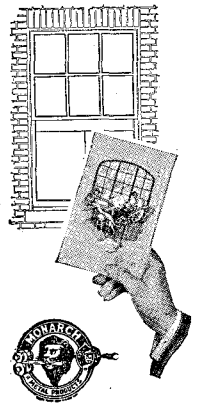
Somewhat, but not Quite.—A little fellow was learning from his aunt about Grant, Lee, and other famous leaders of the Civil War. "Is that the same Grant we pray to in church?" he inquired innocently.

"Pray to in church? You are mistaken, dear," said the aunt.

"No, I'm not," he insisted, "for during service we always say, 'Grant, we beseech Thee, to hear us.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

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The Literary Digest

The Easy Sex.—"I wonder why it is a girl can't catch a ball like a man."

"Oh, a man is so much bigger and easier to catch."—*Baseball Magazine*.

Going Down.—"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Gadgett, proudly, "we can trace our ancestors back to—to—well, I don't know exactly who, but we've been descending for centuries."—*Boston Transcript*.

Poor Originals.—We can understand the average New Yorker's indifference to the theater if Gotham theater-goers are compelled to witness the performances of what, on the road, are advertised as "the original New York cast."—*Buffalo Express*.

Quick Change Needed.—BOBBY—"Can't I change my name to-day, ma?"

MOTHER—"What in the world do you want to change your name for?"

BOBBY—"Cause pa said he will whip me when he gets home, as sure as my name's Robert."—*Boston Transcript*.

Ins and Outs.—A taxi-driver recently got the worst of a wordy bout.

An old man with a wheelbarrow wouldn't get out of the way, and the taxi-man shouted: "You ought to be wheeling a pram!"

"And you ought to be in it," replied the old man."—*Brisbane Mail*.

Too Human.—BOBBY (Christmas morning)—"Mummie, Santa Claus isn't a very good man, is he?"

MOTHER—"Certainly he is, dear! Why not?"

BOBBIE—"Well, he came into my room last night in the dark, and I'm almost sure I heard him say 'Damn!'"—*London Humorist*.

Deprived Tiger.—Molly is a practical-minded little maid with an affection for animals. The other day she heard her parents telling about a relative who had to have his arm cut off in consequence of a tiger's bite. She only said: "What a pity! The poor old tiger might just as well have had it!"—*The Dominion (Wellington, N. Z.)*.

Older Than the Law.—A salesmanlike looking inspector was surprised to find a dirty roller towel in the washroom. Inghantly he said to the landlord:

"Don't you know that it has been against the law for years to put up a roller towel in this State?"

"Sure, I know it," replied the proprietor, "but no ex-post facto law goes in Kansas, and that there towel was put up before the law was passed."—*Topeka Capital*.

The Eleph, Some Ant.—The American ruth-teller was in form. "Talking of ants," he said, "we've got 'em as big as rabs out West. I've seen 'em fight with ong horns, which they use as lances, harging each other like savages."

"They don't compare with the ants saw in the Far East," said an inoffensive individual near by. "The natives have ained them as beasts of burden. One f 'em could trail a ton load for miles with ase. They worked willingly, but occasionally they turned on their attendants d killed them."

But this was drawing the long bow a li tle o far.

"I say, old chap," said a shocked voice om the corner, "what sort of ants were ey?"

"Eleph-ants," replied the inoffensive dvidual.—*London Tit-Bits*.

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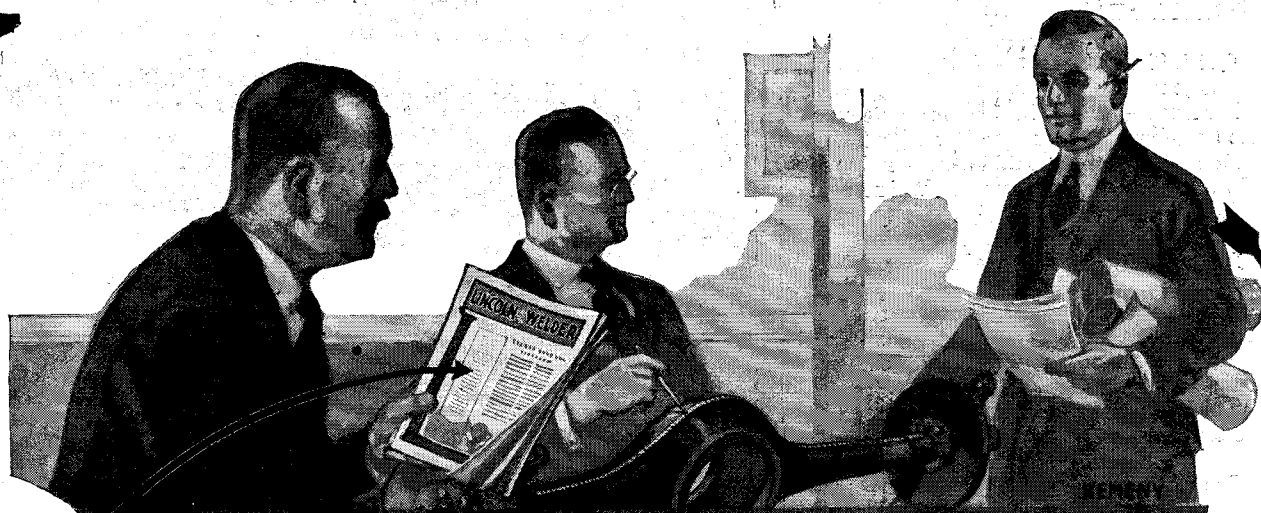
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Cleveland Metal Products Co.
Youngstown Pressed Steel Co.
Van Dorn Iron Works Co.
and many others.

Steel Plants

American Sheet & Tin Plate Co.
Carnegie Steel Company
Illinois Steel Co.
Jones & Laughlin Steel Co.
U. S. Steel Corp. (10 plants)

Machinery Manufacturers

Bullard Machine Tool Co.
Ingersoll Rand Co.
Otis Elevator Co.
Shepard Electric Crane & Hoist Co.
York Mfg. Co.
Frick Co.
and many other large machinery manufacturing firms.

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Bethlehem Ship Corp.
Great Lakes Engineering Works
McDougall Duluth Co.
Morse Drydock & Repair Co.
Newport News Co.
New York Shipbuilding Corp.
Pusey & Jones Co.
United States Navy
and 63 others.

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York Safe & Lock Co.
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Salvage and Repair by Electric Arc Welding	Illustrating repairs of defective and broken castings, machinery, equipment, etc.
General Manufacturing by Electric Arc Welding	Illustrating the manufacture of over a hundred well-known products by this process.
Automatic Arc Welding	A method of producing welded pieces in quantity.
Lincoln Arc Welders	A complete description and listing of Lincoln Welders and their uses.
We would also like to have a Lincoln Engineer look over our plant without obligation on our part.	

Firm
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